THE MORNING STAR.

FULL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Daily Letter From Raleigh.

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

For Easter.

JOHNSON & FORE

No. 111 Market St.,

Are fully prepared to supply you with every desirable article for

EASTER,

including all the

Newest and Latest Parisian Ideas in

MILLINERY,

Neckwear, Kid Gloves,

Dress Goods

—AND—

Trimmings, Embroideries, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

All orders for Millinery will be promptly executed and perfect satisfaction is assured.

Mail orders promptly filled.

JOHNSON & FORE,

No. 111 Market Street.

ap 7 tf

SEVENTY GORILLAS

ON EXHIBITION AT

DOZIER & LEE'S

Live Grocery Store.

Also a lot of 3-lb. California Pears, Apricots and Peaches at $2. per doz.

These Are Extra Quality.

Genuine Butter Milk Soap 5c per cake; Elgin Butter 25c per pound.

25c bottles of Extract, Lemon or Vanilla, for 10c.

Half pound boxes Breakfast Cocoa at 20c; Sweet Chocolate 5c per cake.

Best Head Rice at 5c.

Best 3-lb. Can Tomatoes at 8c.; 2-lb. Can Corn at 6c.

We are the only people who sell good Tea at 39c per pound.

These prices are cash with order.

ap 6 3t

MERCER & GAYLORD,

—AT THE—

H. C. EVANS'

OLD STAND,

Are still persuading the generous public to buy

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, Shoes,
Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, Shoes,
Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, Shoes,
Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, Shoes,

SHOES.

This means we want to sell

SHOES, GOOD CHEAP SHOES

to everybody.

See our prices before you buy.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Gaylord,

115 Princess Street.

Successor to H. C. Evans. mar 30 tf

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer,

By CRONLY & MORRIS

Very Desirable Property for Sale

BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL next, at 12 M., we will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, all of that lot of Land situate, lying and being in said city: Beginning at the intersection of the northern line of Princess street with the western line of Front street, and running thence with Princess street westwardly 48 feet 5 inches, thence northwardly 66 feet, thence eastwardly 48 feet 5 inches to Front street, thence southwardly 66 feet to the beginning, being the eastern part of Lot 5, in Block 177, upon which the Bank of New Hanover building stands.

The terms are $10,000 cash, balance three, six, nine and twelve months with interest at 6 per cent. secured by mortgage on property. Building insured and policies transferred. Purchaser to have option of paying all cash. Sale subject to confirmation by the Superior Court. JUNIUS DAVIS, Receiver.

Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1895.

mar 31 tds

Must Have Work.

JOE CRAIG, PRACTICAL TIN, SHEET-Iron and Pump Job workman, 105 Princess street.

Respectfully,

ap 7 tf JOE F. CRAIG

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVI.—NO. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,711

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

OUTLINES

The New England manufacturers leave for home, after having made a thorough investigation of cotton factories in the Carolinas and Georgia; the result of their visit will be the building of at least one large mill with Northern capital. —— The income tax law declared to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, except as to incomes from rents and from State and municipal bonds; the decision a disappointment to the Administration. —— Effects of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the income tax—No extra session of Congress will be called. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— The Southern Land and Timber Co., of Pensacola, Fla., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 2@2½ per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., closing offered at 2 per cent; cotton dull; middling gulf 6⅝ cts; middling uplands 6¾ cents; Southern flour dull and easy; common to fair extra $1.90@2.75; good to choice do. $2 80@3.25; wheat quiet and easier with options, closing firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 60¼@60¾c; afloat 61¼@61¾c; corn quiet and easier; No. 2 at elevator 56 cents; afloat 57¼ cents; spirits turpentine dull and nominal at 31½@32c; rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.53½@1.57½.

Lake Victoria Nyanza, in Africa, is said to be about the same size as Lake Superior, which is about 31,200 square miles.

If France and England should get into a scrimmage over Africa it would be another case of robbers fighting over the plunder.

The latest Yankee invention is the "Inevitable Stimulator," which the inventor says will make the hen which eats it "lay or bust." Some of these days we expect to hear of some Yankee inventing an incubator that will lay its own eggs.

It is said that the New York Central Railroad Company is negotiating for some extensive waterpowers, to use the power to generate electricity as a motive power for its lines in New York.

General Wade Hampton will deliver the address at the unveiling of the monument to the 8,000 Confederate dead at Chicago, on the 30th of May. In this selection the dead and living are both honored.

During the past winter the Weather Department at times was run in a jocular sort of way. While in the month of February it was as cold as whiz in this country and in Europe the people of Iceland and Northern Norway were perspiring in their winter rigging.

Tai Yin Choo, a Chinaman, who is a student in the University of Michigan, doesn't think his countrymen ought to be called Chinamen, but Chinese. Well, there may be something in that, for in the racket with the Japs they haven't shown that they are *men* at all.

Real sociability is not confined to Kentucky, where a divorced man who was married to the third wife gave a birthday dinner not long ago and had among his guests his two ex-wives. In Chicago the other day a divorced man was married and his ex-wife acted as a bridesmaid.

The latest about ex-President Harrison, since the report that he was heroically applying himself to mastering the art of riding a bicycle, is that in the event he be not re-elected to the Presidency he will be sent to succeed Senator Voorhees in the event that the Republicans capture the Legislature,

There is a bill before the New York Legislature fixing the penalty of arson in the first degree at forty years' imprisonment. About the best use that could be made of a man who would set fire to a house would be to swing him into eternity on a rope or send him by the electric process now in use in New York.

Gen. Clarkson, of Iowa, expresses the harmless opinion that while ex-President Harrison isn't an active candidate for Presidential nomination, he is "certainly a receptive candidate." Nobody ever thought that he would throw that thing over his shoulder if it was offered to him.

We don't know what old cancelled stamps are quoted at on the market, but they are holding up well. One man sold his collection to stamp crank bidders in New York a short while ago for $10,311.40, the highest priced U. S. one bringing only $51. One Confederate 5-cent stamp of another collection brought $576, and another $102.

A French gentleman, with the unFrenchy name of Weosemsky, proposes to achieve fame and win some lucre, by riding on horseback from Paris to New York. He says he will ride across Siberia to Bering Straits, cross the narrowest part on the ice to Alaska, and then jog along to New York. For the information of some of our young men who are fond of horseback riding we will state that he would like to have some one accompany him on the trip.

A new industry has been discovered in Brooklyn, N. Y., which is not sufficiently protected. The man who was operating it was seized by the police while peaceably engaged in skinning a live cat. He sold the dressed pelts for chest protectors to Brooklyn people who believe that the proteotive virtue lies in the skin of the live cat, and the carcasses to to saloon keepers who dish them up into appetizing free lunches. Brooklyn spinsters whose pet cats went out and didn't come back have now some idea of what became of them.

Ex-Speaker Reed is achieving reputation as a master of languages. He speaks English fluently, and when he gets mad with emphatic fluency. During the intervals when he wasn't counting quorums in the 51st Congress he tackled and mastered the French, after that the Italian, which he can rattle off with an ease that would make the hand organ artist ashamed of himself, and now he is doing up the Spanish, so he can make some remarks to the Cubans when they come to be annexed.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, are building seven powerful locomotives to be operated electricity. Electricity is getting there with both feet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. H. FISHBLATE—Spring goods.
A. SHRIER—Going out of business.
TAYLOR'S BAZAR—Spring opening.
MASONIC—Meeting St. John's Lodge.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

BIG MONEY—For men and women.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. A. Crosswell, of Fayetteville, is in the city.

— Mr. Bradley J. Saunders, of Raleigh, is in the city.

— Mr. W. W. Vick has returned from a business visit to Wilson.

— Mr. W. F. Freeman and wife, of Verona, were among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Geo. Doyle was badly hurt while at work Saturday morning, and had to be carried to his home in a buggy.

— Messrs. W. A. Lash, Walnut Cove; J. W. Fries, Salem; D. C. W. Benbow, R. Percy Gray, H. L. Fry, Greensboro, were among the visitors who arrived in the city last night on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

— Messrs. Worthington and W. H. Pike, Southport; E. Porter, Rocky Point, J. C. Scarborough, Charlotte, J. S. Hartsell, Goldsboro; J. H. Lewis, Hamlet; E. W. Kerr, Clinton; W. A. Sanders, Beaufort; J. A. Westbrook, Mt. Olive; O. T. Leonard, Ramseur; O. B. Watson, Winston, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

Knights of Pythias.

A squad of members of Zeb Vance Division K. of P. will visit Newbern today, in uniform, to assist a team from Goldsboro in conferring the amplified third rank on ten candidates of the lodge of the order in Newbern. The occasion will be an interesting one. All members of the Zeb Vance Division who can go are requested to do so. The railroad fare will be half the usual price, and special rates will be given by the hotels to visiting Knights.

The train carrying the visiting Knights will leave Wilmington at 2.30 p. m. today and return Wednesday, arriving here at noon.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—89 bales cotton, 13 casks spirits turpentine, 55 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—11 casks spirits turpentine, 24 bbls rosin.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—2 casks spirits turpentine, 19 bb's tar.

Stmr Frank Sessoms—7 casks spirits turpentine, 62 bbls rosin, 110 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts.—Cotton, 40 bales, spirits turpentine, 29 casks; rosin, 189 bbls; tar, 186 bbls; crude turpentine 13 bbls.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 64°; 8 p. m., 61°; maximum, 65°; minimum, 61°; mean, 68°.

Rainfall for the day 1.12; rainfall for the month up to date 1.51 inches.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina; fair, preceded by showers near the coast; cooler, with westerly winds.

For South Carolina, fair, with westerly winds.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

— Receipts here yesterday 40 bales; same day last year, 83 bales.

— New York futures closed 2 and 3 points higher; April, 6.39; May, 6.33; June, 6.30; July, 6 32; August, 6.34; September, 6 36; October, 6.40; November, 6 44; December, 6.49; January, 6 54.

— Spot cotton dull in New York at 6⅝c for middling; dull in Wilmington at 5¾c.

— Net receipts at the ports 18,314 bales; stock, 839,754 bales.

Everybody that has tried the "Oriole" brand roasted coffee pronounce it the best for the money. †

LOCAL DOTS

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The annual meeting and election of officers of the Produce Exchange will be held to-day. Election from 11 a m to 12 m.

— It is said that all the Democrats on the police force will have to "walk the plank," as rapidly as Republicans can be found to fill their places.

— The information signal was ordered to be displayed here last night for a northwest storm. Signals were also ordered at Morehead, N. C., Baltimore, and other stations on the coast.

— The Weather Bureau Observer at Raleigh wired yesterday to the Observer here that a considerable rise in the Cape Fear river during the next three days will probably reach the danger line at Fayetteville.

— Subscribers to the American Encyclopædic Dictionary are reminded that they can have the 49 parts bound in four volumes in the best law sheep, for $3.00 per volume, by sending them to the STAR office.

— Mr. E. H. Freeman, Democrat, who was appointed by the Police Board as Secretary to the Board a few days ago has been retired and Mr. Wm. Struthers, Republican, has been appointed in his place. The salary is $600.00.

— The farmers from the West who arrived here Saturday remained at the Bonitz House until yesterday morning, when they left for Goldsboro to "spy out the land" in that vcinity. It is possible a detachment may visit some points on the Carolina Central railroad.

— Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Miss Minnie Isabel McKay to Mr. R. G. Taylor, to take place in the Baptist Church at Dunn, N. C., Wednesday morning, April 17th at 10:30 o'clock. Miss McKay is a daughter of Mrs. L. J. McKay, of Harnett, and sister of Mr. Malcolm McKay of this city.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The Surrender at Appomattox—General Lee's Farewell to His Army.

Thirty years ago to-day the capitulation took place at Appomattox, and on the following day General Robert E. Lee issued the following farewell to his army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 10, 1865.

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them, but, feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement officers and men can return to their homes and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. LEE, General.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

It Is the Persistent, Continuous Advertising That Pays.

[By Charles Austin Bates.]

There is no royal road to fortune. Every man who starts out to achieve business success must expect to find plenty of hard, uphill work on the way.

Advertising will not make a fortune for you in a day, but if done judiciously, it will pay handsomely in the long run. If the business is of a kind that can be profitably increased, it will pay to advertise it.

Money spent for continuous advertising is money well invested. Sporadic expenditure means waste every time. The tenth dollar that is spent for advertising, makes the first dollars more valuable. May be the direct returns will be very slow in coming. It often happens that way, but they will come just the same, and there is no other way in which a business man can invest money so that it will bring so much profit.

The only way he can lose the benefit of his advertising is to stop advertising. Even then he cannot lose it altogether, and for a long time after he has quit he will derive some trade from it. However, if he does a little bit and quits, and then advertises a little bit more and quits again, he will find himself in the position of the man in the well, who climbed up a foot and dropped back two.

Police Board.

The Police Board met last night in the Mayor's office at the City Hall, Mayor Fishblate, Alderman Gore and Dr. Harriss, superintendent of health, were present, and Mr. Wm. Struthers, the newly appointed Clerk of the Police Board, was also in attendance and entered upon the duties of his office.

Various matters were discussed at the meeting but no action was taken upon anything. Dr. Harriss urged the appointment of a city scavenger, but consideration of the matter was deferred until the next meeting, as was, also, the appointment of a cattle weigher and clerk of the Fifth Ward market house.

Capt. Phil. Thomas having qualified as health officer entered upon the duties of his office yesterday. Mr. F. B. Rice, the new city treasurer, it is said will assume the duties of his office to-morrow.

THE MAGISTRATES.

Gov. Carr Will Await the Advice of the Attorney General Before Making Appointments.

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 8.—Gov. Carr being interviewed to-night, said he was awaiting the Attorney General's advice before he appointed magistrates in place of those who failed to qualify on April 1st.

You can save money by buying the "Oriole" brand roasted coffee. †

ABOUT COTTON

Reasonable to Believe that the Advance in Price is Permanent—Higher Prices Will Rule if Planters Materially Reduce the Acreage This Year.

NEW YORK, April 6th, 1895.

DEAR SIR—In our circular letters of December 15th and February 16th, attention was specially called to the fact that the price of cotton had declined far beyond what the unfavorable conditions and depreciating influences warranted, and was below the cost of production.

We stated also that we did not think it unreasonable to predict a material advance in prices during the next few months.

Since these letters were written business has greatly improved and broadened in all the markets of the world, and prices have advanced on an average of three-quarters of a cent a pound.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

The total visible supply of cotton in the world is 834,563 bales more than last year, 444,031 bales more than in 1893, and 80,765 bales more than in 1892.

The amount of cotton that has been marketed of this year's crop is 2,950,922 bales more than last year, 3,093,824 bales more than in 1893 and 745,588 bales more than in 1892.

The United States consumption is 683,838 bales more than last year, 452,198 bales more than in 1893 and 109,851 bales more than in 1892.

The exports this year are 1,979,469 bales more than last year, 2,975,397 bales more than in 1893 and 833,756 bales more than in 1892.

The stock in United States ports is 148,319 bales more than last year, 63,695 more than in 1893 and 138,889 bales less than in 1892.

* * * * *

The price of cotton is now 1.55 cents cheaper than last year, 1.36 cents cheaper than in '93, and 0.50 cents cheaper than in '92 for August contracts.

The last successful negotiation of the Government has increased confidence in monetary circles and gives better tone to business generally. This fact coupled with the continued large consumption and the belief that a standard article like cotton is cheap when selling below the cost of production, has been an important factor in the rapid advance of prices during the past month.

Besides, the yield of the last crop was phenomenal, and it is not likely that under the most favorable conditions a large crop can be produced this year, for planting is very late, there is an evident disposition on the part of the Southern planter to reduce his acreage, and the monetary and physical condition of many plantations is such that large planting cannot be accomplished.

It is reasonable to believe that the advance in prices is permanent, and if the anticipated improvement in trade generally is realized much higher prices for cotton will rule.

Such will certainly be the case if the planters of the South will simply exercise good business discretion by materially reducing their cotton acreage, which is so manifestly to their interest, in order to relieve the world of the apprehension of over production again this year.

It would be truly unfortunate for the South if the present advance in prices should stimulate planting beyond present expectations.

Yours truly,

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & Co.

THE MAGISTRATE MUDDLE.

Another Phase of the Matter—Telegram from Gov. Carr Puts a Stop to Qualifying in Newbern.

The Newbern *Journal* of yesterday says: "The law relating to the three additional Justices of the Peace for each township in the State, repeals all acts and clauses of acts in conflict with it, and declares that the terms of the additional magistrates shall begin April 1st, 1895.

"Mr. W. M. Watson, Clerk of the Superior Court, being desirous to know whether the time for the magistrates to qualify was out or not, sent Governor Carr the following telegram of inquiry Saturday:

"Are justices, whose term of office commence April 1st, allowed thirty days to qualify?"

Gov. Carr's prompt reply was:

"No. They are not allowed thirty days in which to qualify."

So it seems the position that the time for these 3,600 useless additional magistrates to qualify has really passed. Mr. Watson, on the strength of the telegram stopped qualifying the remaining ones. The full denounment of the matter is now awaited.

"The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington STAR says the blank commissions for these Justices were not supplied in time by the public printer and his distance from Raleigh is assigned as the reason why he did not do so. Of course the Secretary of State could not send them and they were accordingly not mailed until April 2nd."

TO KILL BELL'S MONOPOLY.

Tremendous Telephone Company Said to Have Been Formed, with a Capital of $160,000,000.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A great company is said to be in course of construction, the mission of which will be to fight the Bell Telephone Company out of the field. According to the reports a telephone company has been formed in New York. The capital stock of the company is given as $160,000,000. The backers are the Parrott Company, of New York; the Standard Oil Company; Searles, of the Sugar Trust; George Crocker, the San Francisco millionaire; Pillsbury, the Minneapolis man, and J. S. Clarkson.

It has leaked out that arrangements have practically been completed for operating in Illinois, in the New England States, in Kansas, in Iowa, and in the Southwestern and Northwestern States generally. This territory includes a part of the Bell Company's stronghold. The apparent object of the new-born competitor is to parallel the Bell lines everywhere, cut rates and fight them out of the market.

Gen. Clarkson refuses to affirm or deny the story.

DETROIT, April 4.—George William Moore, a prominent local attorney, was shown to-day a dispatch from Chicago regarding the new telephone syndicate. Mr. Moore said that the Standard Telephone Company is the company referred to. He added that the home company, whose main offices are at No. 68 Broad street, New York, is stocked for $10,000,000.

Magistrate's Court.

George Williams, colored, charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon on Owen Dove, colored, was arraigned yesterday in Justice Bunting's court, and failing to give bond in the sum of $100 for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, was committed to jail.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

READY FOR THE UNVEILING CEREMONY MAY 20TH.

A Banquet to be Given the Men Who Did the Work—Democratic Ward Primaries—New England Manufacturers—Action to Test the Validity of the Assignment Law.

[Special Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 8th, 1895.

The Confederate monument has been veiled and with the exception of placing the four bronze lamps in position, it is now complete for the ceremony on the 20th of May. The medallions and smaller statues were put up Saturday, and the entire monument was given a good scrubbing with soap and rag.

The banquet which was to have been given to "the men who did the work" in constructing the Confederate monument has been postponed until to-morrow night. There are two hundred and fifty invited guests, in addition to the Governor, Executive and State officers. It required 220 yards of cloth to veil the monument.

The Democratic ward primaries occur to-night. There are many candidates out for the positions of mayor and clerk. The public is in the dark as regards the strongest candidates for these positions, and this fact makes the contest more interesting. The people are not talking anything else to-day. It is an awful rainy day and the prospects are for a poor attendance at the ward meetings. If the Democrats nominate good men they will win easily; otherwise, a citizens' ticket will be made with Republicans at the back of it.

The committee of New England manufacturers arrived here Sunday night. They were taken in charge by a committee of citizens this morning, and shown places of interest and the different cotton manufactories. The committee expressed themselves as highly pleased with their Southern visit. They left on their special train for Weldon at one p. m.

The complaint of the Governor against Octavius Coke, Secretary of State, to test the validity of the assignment law, is being prepared, and is expected to be filed with the Clerk of the Court shortly.

The Supreme Court takes up appeals from the Tenth district this week.

The streams in this vicinity are higher than they have been in years. Crabtree creek is swollen away out of its banks. The bridge at Morrisville, which was built only a month ago, has been washed away.

The fight against appropriations to the University is not yet dead. Durham and other Baptists will continue their opposition during the summer.

BRIGHTER TRADE PROSPECTS.

Evidences of Improved Trade—Manufacturers Advance Wages—Increased Demand for Manufactured Goods.

The following is from the last weekly financial review of Henry Clews & Co.:

"Employers are encouraged by the brighter prospects for a gradual and almost sure return of prosperity. They have, in consequence, in numerous instances, commenced to voluntarily advance wages, which in itself is substantial evidence of their confidence in the permanency of the improvement which has already taken place, and in each instance where wages have been advanced a corresponding mark-up has been made in the stock in trade of those who have taken the initiative in this direction. For the first time in many years extensive railroad building is beyond doubt about to be commenced. A larger construction of mileage will probably be made in the coming year than for several recent years past. This cannot fail to give considerable increase of employment to labor, as well as an impetus to the profitable production of iron and steel. The very large advance in leather goods of every description, with an active demand, has already put that industry back to its former prosperity. Cotton and woolen goods are also finding an increased demand at advancing prices. Business recovery is very perceptible in all directions, and the return of confidence and courage is certainly most encouraging. This change for the better is largely due to the belief that we have witnessed in this country the last of tariff and currency tinkering, as well as other detrimental national legislation for years to come, and from appearances there is nothing that meanwhile is likely to occur which will upset the present advance movement towards improvement in business affairs generally throughout the country. Bad crops, of course, would make a serious set-back; but now that the wheat and corn belts are having copious rains to relieve the prolonged drought in that section the prospects for good crops are most encouraging, so that taking everything into consideration, there is sufficient basis for the return of good times without any serious set-back. There can be no better evidence of this than the increased demand that has recently sprung up for the better class of manufactured goods of all kinds. This is due to increased extravagance on the part of the people, which is a natural American quality. The enlarged expenditures from this source open the way to a more extended and profitable business as a natural outcome from such conditions.

The Naval Reserves.

The Naval Reserves have offered a $50 prize for the best drilled man and the best shot in the company, and at a meeting last night they decided to present the United States warship *Raleigh*, named in honor of the Capital of this State, with a $3,000 silver service if she can be obtained for the cruise this Summer. The plan is to get a committee of ladies in every town or hamlet to raise funds from all citizens, from ten cents upwards. The division here will start the ball rolling with a large donation, and it will be a State affair. The committee of ladies here will begin to-day, and the other towns when committees have been appointed will follow.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.

Regular monthly Communication this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

WM. M. POISSON, Secretary.

ap 9 1t

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR

Our Millinery Display.

The prettiest, daintiest, most comprehensive this town has ever seen, comprising the latest Parisian ideas in shape and color, in connection with not a few of our own exclusive creations in Bonnets, Toques, Turbans and Hats.

This section, though always strikingly handsome, has taken on at present an appearance of attraction and beauty suggestive of fairyland itself: Lilies, Roses, Orchids, Fleur de Lis, Columbine, Poppies, Dahlias, Pinks, Moss Rose Buds, Holly, Pansies, Violets, Wild Roses, Buttercups, Dandelions, Apple Blossoms, Bluets, Cherry Blossoms and hundreds of others, all combining to form a perfect wilderness of beauty Titania herself might love to rule over.

Straw Hats

In plain and fancy braids, best shapes and colors.

English Tape and Neopolitan Hats with lace edge effects, in desirable and exclusive shapes.

While looking at our Hats the Ladies can take a rest in our Private

MILLINERY PARLOR,

where Mrs. and Miss Taylor and our New York Milliner and Designer, Miss Gookins, will be glad to show them around. So call early and pick out your

EASTER HATS.

Thousands of other Easter Novelties for Easter Presents just received.

Special for this Week.

A fine SILK WINDSOR TIE, all colors, 13c each.

A lot of fine Hemstitched Windsor Ties at 20c each; also, lots of other bargains at

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market Street.

Bargains in different departments daily.

ap 7 tf

S. H. Fishblate,

King Clothier.

OUR MERCHANT TAILORING SPRING GOODS ARE IN STORE.

Suits to Order, $17.50 Up

Fit and Finish Guaranteed,

Any article you purchase from us if you are not satisfied come back and get your money.

FULL LINE SPRING HATS.

Can save you money. Try us.

S. H. FISHBLATE,

King Clothier.

mar 1 tf

Notice to Truckers.

THERE is no need in your sending away from home to buy the packages to put your various kinds of Truck in. We are making up everything in the way of a

Truck Package

As low a price as they can be bought anywhere. Come up and see our

Potato Barrel.

Over 800,000 were sold last season to the farmers of Virginia. Special inducements made to parties who will use our SPIRIT CASKS.

Telephone No. 81. E. M. NIMOCKS,
march 26 1m Wilmington, N. C.

Leaders.

We Lead! Others follow. We are first a work first in cleanliness and first in price. Would you not rather pay a few cents more and get the best attention and work in the State? Common sense will answer the question. Give us a trial and let us convince you that we are telling the truth. A. G. Prempert, Chiropodist will be pleased to wait on all needing services in that line.

R. H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
German Barber and Hairdresser,
Experts in Barbering,
11 South Front St.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

116 Market Street.

CASH HOUSE,

THAT WE BELIEVE IN QUICK SALES IS PROVED BY

These Quotations For New Goods.

Here are New Goods at Prices That Challenge All.

These Prices Talk—Goods Without Exception New.

100 pair Kid Gloves, regular price $1 to $1.50, our price 75c.

200 S. C. Corsets, Boned throughout, worth $1.45, our price 98c.

Successful business cannot be done with eyes half closed. Honorable competition stimulates to greater efforts. 'Tis the triumph over difficulties that makes success—the battle and the victory. The pleasure of the victory is worth the battle.

Ready for business, we propose to keep awake! Let each year score an advance. Year past shows no backward steps. Profits may not have equalled expectations, but we have no fault to find with sales. Efforts will not be wanting to show that we are alive.

This is how we discourage competition in

COLORED DRESS GOODS

$1.25 Colored French Crepons—The handsomest and most complete line of imported French Crepons in town; we have them in Grays and Blacks. We will offer a special value for the coming week at 75c.

Wide all-wool Silk striped Challies, in neat and handsome colorings for the coming season; usual price 40c, at 29c.

40 inch All-wool Henriettas in all the latest Spring colors; extraordinary value, really worth 60c, at 39c.

40-inch All-wool Cheviots, just the thing for Spring and Summer wear; worth 65c, at 39c.

54-inch all-wool Mixed Broadcloths, in handsome tans and browns; worth 85c, at 59c.

40-inch Real Storm Serges, in Navy and Dark Blue, all pure wool; exceptional value, really worth 65c, at 39c.

Mixed Silk and Wool Cheviots, worth $1.25, for 89c.

48-inch Imported All-Wool Storm Serges, in an exceptionally fine quality, in handsome Navy and Dark Blues; worth 85c, at 59.c

40-inch English Shepherd Plaid in Black and White; very handsome fabrics, usually sold for 60c, at 39.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

46-inch Pure Wool Surah Serge, in a splendid quality Lyons Dye; worth 1.00, at 59c.

46-inch Hindoo Serge, in a splendid quality; made from the finest wool; worth 1.25, at 98c.

40-inch French Crepons, in the latest weaves; worth 1.25 at 75c.

46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta, in a rich black and a fine quality; worth 1.00, at 63c.

40-inch Lyons Dyed Princess Suiting, in a heavy twill and a superior quality; worth 1.25, at 85c.

38-inch Brillantine, with woven dots and sprays and French Surah, with Broche effects; worth 75c, at 39c.

A new importation of French Novelty Crepons, in Silk and Wool and Mohair and Wool, in ten different styles.

38-inch Silk Finished Henrietta, in rich Black Jet, value 35c, special this week 19c.

Our bargain offerings in Silks are not spasmodic, not sometimes fair, sometimes good—but always good; that's why we do such an immense trade in

SILKS.

Fancy Taffeta, Shaded and two-toned effects, hair lines and checks and floral designs; worth 89c at 59c.

Broche Taffetas in new designs and chintz colorings, a choice fabric for waists; worth 1.25, at 98c.

Taffeta and Satin Duchess, grounds in colors with fancy figures and brocaded effects; worth 1.00, at 75c.

Japanese Habutai Washable Silks in a very choice assortment of all-width stripes at 75c.

BLACK SILKS

22-inch all-Silk Surah in a high lustre worth 50c, at 49c.

All-Silk Taffeta in a rich lustre and a strong and durable quality; worth 1.00 at 75c.

23-inch Bronche Taffeta, in choice designs; worth 1.25 at 85c.

27-inch High Lustre Japanese Habutai, in a most desirable quality; all solid colors; worth 85c. our price 49c.

Brocaded Satin Duchess, in new designs, also plain; each worth 1.25 at 85c.

All-Silk Moire Francaise, Pekin Satin, Faille Francaise, Armures and Cashmere Gros Grain, all in splendid qualities; fully worth 1.50 at 1.00

Katz & Polvogt,

116 Market Street,

Nails! Nails!

1,500 kegs nails.
75 bags coffee.
75 barrels sugar.
1,000 spirit casks.
50 barrels glue.
1,000 bushels oats.
800 bushels corn.

Also meat, salt, molasses, flour, peanuts, hay, hoop iron and other goods.

D. L. GORE.

ap 7 DAW tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwelling for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash and on improved city real estate

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PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, in small subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $25 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

"A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1895

WHY NOT IN OLD ENGLAND?

For some time much interest has been manifested in the South in the movement of New England cotton manufacturers Southward, as well it might be, for such a movement, if carried out on as large a scale as the indications point to, means much for the cotton manufacturing industry of this section, and incidentally much in other respects. These New England mill men who propose to come or think of coming are not merely capitalists with money to put into manufacturing plants, but are practical men with much experience and knowledge of the business, which will be worth as much or more to the South than the capital they invest. The mills they build will be equipped with the best machinery and it will not be long before they will be making the 'fine" goods which New England mills now have the run on, and which some have said cannot be made in the South so as to compete with New England mills.

Much of the fine goods now made in New England finds its markets in Southern cities, and why should not these New England Southern millers with their ample capital and a thorough knowledge of the business put their spindles and looms to work to supply the market around them? They would have the advantage of the New England mills not only in the cheaper raw material but in the cost of transportation of the manufactured goods. They are coming South not for their health nor for fun, and with the usual thrift of the New England business man they will turn their attention to the classes of goods in which there is the most profit.

This is why we say their experience will be worth as much or more to the South than the money they invest, for their mills will be schools from which others interested in the business may learn much and they will also draw this way labor skilled in the making of the finer grades of goods. When the manufacture of the finer grades of goods begins under management which understands it in all its details it will increase rapidly and then New England will have the competition that her mill men were assured by some sympathetic or over confident comforters they need not fear. In the near future the competition the New England mills will have to dread the most will be led by New England mill men from their Southern plants. When that day comes there will be millions of New England money in Southern looms and spindles, for the more far seeing and sagacious of her mill men seeing the inevitable will anticipate it by following the example of those who have already come and are now coming to establish plants in the South.

While we are welcoming these and rejoicing at their coming, there is another field which may in time prove quite as fruitful, and which people who take an interest in the cotton industry of the South might keep their eyes on and work on with good results. This is Old England, where the future of the cotton manufacturing industry is not by any means as promising as they would have it. Even with the disadvantages under which the American manufacturer has to ship abroad he has given the English manufacturer some trouble in his best markets, and the Englishman has sometimes found it necessary to counterfeit American trade marks to sell some grades of goods in China after the American competitor has run up against him.

Cotton manufactories are springing up rapidly in Russia, and it is thought that within a few years they can manufacture in Russia all the cotton goods her people will need, and doubtless when her trans-Siberian railway is completed, which is expected to be within the next four years, she will carry cotton goods into China and compete with the Briton in that country. Thus England will lose the trade of Russia altogether, and be confronted in China by competition from a dangerous quarter.

When the Nicaragua Canal is completed and the short route to the Pacific countries opened to the American manufacturer, then the Englishman will have another rival in China, and he will have to hustle to keep up with the procession in countries of which he has had for years a practical monopoly. Viewing the present and prospective situation, it is not surprising that some of the English trade journals should take a despondent view of the future and urge English manufacturers and English skilled labor to look to other fields for investment and employment.

They are calling attention to the rapid growth of the manufacturing business in Russia as holding out the greatest inducements at present. They do not seem to have caught on to the fact that there is a very wide and inviting field in the South where English money might be planted to good purpose and English skilled labor find steady and remunerative employment. While we are encouraging the New Englander it might not be a bad idea to send some friendly hints to the anxious Old Englander, and supply him with some educating literature on the inducements that the South offers the master of the spindle and loom.

MINOR MENTION.

In speaking some time ago of the jingo speeches of Senator Frye, of Maine, we said that these were on accordance with a programme agreed upon by Republican leaders to start a new fake to divert popular attention from the financial and other questions which they would like to put in the back ground. We are strengthened in this opinion by the utterances of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts and Cullom, of Illinois, which are all substantially in the same line and read as if they had been phrased by the same author. The Republican leaders were never backward in coming forward to spring new issues when it gave them a chance to appeal to national pride, or to play upon national prejudices. They played the Hawaiian business as long as there was any capital in that, and chuckled with delight when that fool Spanish captain shot at the Allianca; but Secretary Gresham rather took the wind out of their sails by his prompt demand upon Spain for an explanation and an apology. But the Venezuela and Nicaragua affairs, with the Allianca incident gave them the ground room for their jingo performances, a good deal of pyrotechnic oratory, grandiloquent promises as to what the Republicans will do when returned to power, and lots of other stuff, not one-tenth of which they mean. It is politics, though, and pretty cunning politics.

* * *

The committee of the Massachusetts Legislature which recently visited the South in quest of information as to the alleged advantages the South has over Massachusetts in the manufacture of cotton are divided in their opinions, as might have been expected. They all admit certain advantages, the principal of which they say are nearness to the cotton fields and coal fields, which ensures cheaper cotton and cheaper coal, but they say these are offset by certain disadvantages. Some of the New England mill men who had previously visited the South and made themselves familar with the conditions have estimated that one of the larger plants in Massachusetts could save $100,000 a year in the cost of the raw material and fuel by being near the cotton fields and coal mines. If this be so, or even approximately so, the disadvantages which would offset it must be so conspicuous that they would have been discovered long before this committee struck the South It is to be taken for granted that they did not let anything which could be construed as a disadvantage in the South escape them, for that was the only hope they had of building up a report that wouldn't give the New England mill men dead away and throw a wet blanket on any project for spending more money in the milling business in Massachusetts.

Senator Call, of Florida, has been heard from at last. He thinks Cuba should be free and annexed to the U. S. He says nine-tenths of the Cubans favor annexation, and would make excellent citizens. We don't know about that, but they make excellent cigars, the best brands of which sell for half a dollar apiece. If Cuba were annexed the duty would come off, and we could buy these cigars for forty cents apiece.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

[*Raleigh News and Observer.*]

Opinions were handed down as follows on yesterday:

McCrummen vs. Parish from Moore; affirmed.

Shields vs. Town of Durham; new trial.

Shoaf vs. Frost, from Davie; affirmed.

Sherrill vs. Tel. Co., from Iredell; new trial.

State vs. Arkle, from Columbus; new trial.

Martin vs. Chambers, from Wilkes; motion to reinstate appeal denied.

Threadgill vs. Commissioners, from Richmond; new trial.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Smithfield *Herald*: The mad dog season still continues. Mr. D. A. Coates killed five more dogs Tuesday. He came near being bit by one of them.

—Newton *Enterprise*: The wheat fields are beginning to show considerably, but are very much more backward than they were the first of April last year. This is not a bad sign at all, and may be an indication for a large crop.

—Durham *Sun*: News reaches Durham that the shuttle factory at Hillsboro, near the railroad station, was burned to-day, the fire starting just before noon. With the exception of a few saws and other minor things, the entire plant was destroyed.

—Warrenton *Gazette*: We are pained to chronicle the death, which occurred on Sunday last at his home in Nutbush, of our life long and venerable friend, Thomas P. Paschall, Esq. Had he lived until the 18th inst, he would have entered his 88 year.

—Charlotte *News*: Mrs. De Armond, widow of the late J. A. De-Armond, died at her home in Dilworth, this city, at 8.30 o'clock this morning, from pneumonia. She had been ill less a week. —— Mrs. Bid Jordan, wife of Mr. Andy Jordan, died at her home in Mallard Creek township last night from a stroke of paralysis received about three months ago.

—Salisbury *Herald*: The barn of Mr. George Winecoff, of Concord, was burned Wednesday night, together with one horse and two cows It is gotten to be a common thing for barns and stock to burn. —— Charlie Taylor, colored, lives six miles from town on the Bringle Ferry road, met with quite a misfortune last Tuesday night. Fire destroyed his new two-story house together with his barn, one mule, one milch cow, 400 pounds roughness, 40 barrels corn 80 bushels wheat, 600 pounds meat and one barrel molarses. It is supposed that the fire was incendiary.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The dispatch of the Congressional Nicaragua Canal Commission to Greytown on an American man-of-war just at this particular time is the Federal interpretation of the Shakespearean art of "roaring as gently as a cooing dove."—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

——Mr. Edwin Walker, of Chicago, was recently awarded a fee of $127,000 for services as counsel for the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad. Though the aforesaid services extended over a period of ten years, the award goes to show that the lawyer whose fee is determined by a court is rarely placed in the position of the sheep who went to get wool and came back shorn.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

—— There is nothing slow about Frye. He has a foreign policy as is a policy. He would annex Hawaii at once, fortify Samoa, "reach out and take" anything else that seemed necessary, "seize and hold" Cuba, "accept" Canada or seize it, as circumstances might suggest, and generally make the eagle scream. They grow great statesmen in Maine. If Reed were elected President and made Frye his Secretary of State, wouldn't we just have a time of it though?—*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

TWINKLINGS

— "Do you belong to the Law and Order Society, Major?" "Yes, sir. Got anybody you want lynched?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

— Manager—There are only a dozen people in the house. Modern Prima Donna—I'll go and sing. It isn't worth while to disappoint such a small audience.—*Detroit Tribune.*

— Wiggins—My boy, if you live beyond your income you're bound to come to grief.

Spendtift—My dear fellow, if I had to live within it, I would be miserable even now."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Bryce—"Algernon Fitz Sappy is one of those fellows who has more money than brains, isn't he?"

Knowso—"Yes; and he's poor, too."—*Life's Calendar.*

— "Why don't you go to work? Why do you waste your time begging?"

"Did you ever beg?"

"No, of course not?"

"Then you don't know what work is."—*Tid Bits.*

— First Gotham Druggist—"Do you know of a good bartender?" Second Gotham Druggist—"Why?" First Druggist—"I'm going to put in a soda water fountain next week."—*Truth.*

— It's her disposition to make light of serious things, he said, mournfully.

Yes, replied Cholly Luviorn, she even burns the poetry I write about her.—*Washington Star.*

THE STUDY OF LICHENS.

A Delightful Branch of Science With Which to Become Acquainted.

They are a difficult branch to study, for the descriptions are shrouded in a mysterious language that needs an unabridged dictionary to translate it, and a good microscope is necessary if one wishes to examine their internal structure and spores. But they are a delightful and easy branch of science to become acquainted with by observation.

They are to be found all the year round on stones and fence rails and on trees. They are easy to mount and are so fascinatingly ugly or beautiful that they make an interesting collection. In almost any wild bit of country there are from 50 to 70 kinds to be found, and even in the most civilized place, at one's own hearth, there are sure to be seven or eight species growing on the sticks of wood laid for the fire. They are so like and yet unlike that they sharpen the powers of comparison and observation until one feels that the keen bladed knife and pocket lens, which are constant companions in a lichen ramble, are dull compared with one's own bright mind.

Lichens—and, by the way, they are pronounced li-kens, not litch-ens—grow in three ways, which can be easily distinguished at a glance. There are crustaceous lichens that grow close to a stone or bark and have no leafy part, but are simply a few warts or dots or a stain. There are foliaceous lichens that lie flat. They are green or brown or yellow leathery plants that are something like leaves, and that have brown or red or pink disks on them, and there are fruticose lichens that grow upright like little shrubby bushes, with bright colored knobs.

Go to any birch tree, and there will be seen within a stained circle some curious little black marks like elfin hieroglyphs. They are the fruit spots of a common lichen called, very appropriately, Graphis scripta. Almost any tree one visits will have some irregular circular stains upon it, especially if the bark is quite smooth, and in the center there will be some brown or black or white specks. It is easy to collect such crustaceous lichens by slicing off a thin strip of the bark, large enough to show the outline of the stain, and by writing the name of the tree from which it was taken on the bark, but it is quite a different matter when one sits down beside a bowlder.—New York Independent.

ECCENTRIC WAGERS.

CURIOUS BETS MADE BY PROMINENT MEN IN OLD LONDON.

A Contest In Masquerading Which Went to the Wrong Man—Bets on Eating and Drinking—But Lord Lorne Won the Best of All These Wagers.

So far as we can go back into the world's history, we find the rage for making wagers prevalent. The Romans had a great inclination for betting, and they had a conventional form of ratifying their contracts, which consisted in taking from their finger the ring, which the higher classes invariably wore, and giving it to the keeping of some third party. In the old days some very extraordinary bets were made. Thomas Hodgson and Samuel Whitehead wagered in the castle yard, York, as to which should assume the most original character. Umpires were selected, whose duty it was to decide upon the comparative absurdity of the costumes in which the two gentlemen appeared. On the appointed day Hodgson came before the umpires decorated with bank notes of various value on his coat and waistcoat, a row of 5 guinea notes and a long netted purse of gold around his head, while a piece of paper bearing the words "John Bull" was attached to his back. Whitehead was dressed like a woman on one side; one half of his face was painted, and he wore a silk stocking and slipper on one leg. The other half of his face was blackened to resemble that of a negro. On the corresponding side of his body he wore a gaudy long tailed linen coat, and his leg was cased with leather breeches, with a boot and spur. Much to the astonishment of the crowd, the stakes were awarded to "John Bull."

The Duke of Queensbury laid a singular wager with Sir Charles Bunbury about the end of the last century. The former was to produce a man who was to walk from his grace's house in Piccadilly, London, to the ten mile stone beyond Hounslow in the space of three hours, advancing four steps and at every fourth step retiring one step backward. The bet was for £1,000. Most probably the Duke of Queensbury had borrowed the hint from a circumstance recorded in the history of Catherine Medicis. This celebrated and beautiful queen made a vow that if an enterprise of consequence in which she was engaged should terminate successfully she would send a pilgrim to Jerusalem, traveling on foot in the manner described. Having succeeded in her first point, it remained to discover a man with vigor and patience enough to undertake the journey. A citizen of Verberris, Picardy, presented himself and promised most scrupulously to accomplish the vow. He fulfilled his engagement with great precision, of which the queen was well assured by those whom she had appointed to travel by his side and watch his motions.

There was a notorious gambler at the end of the last century who ruined himself finally by a very extraordinary bet. He had been playing with Lord Lorne. Their stakes had been very high, and luck had gone steadily against him. Exasperated at his losses, he jumped up from the card table, and seizing a large punch bowl said: 'For once I'll have a bet when I've got a chance of winning! Odd or even for 15,000 guineas?" "Odd," replied the peer calmly. The bowl was dashed against the wall, and on the pieces being counted there proved to be an odd one.

The rash gambler paid his 15,000 guineas; but, if tradition be correct, it was only by selling the last of his estates that he was enabled to do so.

Here is a record of another wager: A member of parliament bet a gentleman well known on the turf that a man should go from London to Edinburgh in any mode he chose while another made a million of dots with a pen and ink upon writing paper.

Eating and drinking have at all times been the subject of bets, and we hear of a courier, by name Aristocratic Tom of the Old Lion, London, for the trifling bet of a shilling undertook to drink three gills of lamp oil of the most rancid and nauseous quality that could be procured, which he performed with as much gusto and relish as if it had been the most delicious cordial. The money he had won was immediately converted into strong beer, which, with a penny loaf soaked in another portion of oil, he likewise swallowed. About two hours after this repast for another wager he swallowed 20 eggs with the shells in 20 minutes, but the last having a young chicken in it he complained it spoiled his stomach.

Feats of strength, too, have been a fruitful source of wagering. In 1792 a wager for £50 was made between a Mr. Hopkins and a Mr. Dalton that the latter could not carry 500 sacks of flour weighing 20 stone 20 yards in 12 hours. Mr. Dalton began the undertaking, but there not being a sufficient number of sacks in the town he used but one weighing 20 stone 8 pounds, which he carried 250 times each way 21 yards, and, notwithstanding he carried above the weight and the distance one yard more than agreed upon, the feat was performed with great ease in seven hours and 25 minutes.—Chicago Tribune.

Surprised, but Equal to It.

The marshal in a western town had occasion to arrest four or five ugly citizens, and he called on Mr. William J. Smith, better known as Bill, to act as a posse comitatus. The offenders were found in a saloon, and Mr. Smith went in there with the sheriff very modestly. The sheriff hadn't more than stated his business when he pulled a pistol and the crowd broke for the back door. The sheriff fired and missed, and Mr. Smith tumbled the hindermost man, the others escaping. Then Mr. Smith looked at the sheriff with a look of pain. "H—l, Jim," he said, "why didn't you tell me you was goin to open the meetin with pra'r and I'd 'a' had a full house fer you?"—New York Sun.

To Whom It May Interest.

A middle aged lady dressed in a brown silk entered a crowded cable car on the North Side.

A young man in a corduroy suit half rose, glanced at her and sat down again.

Should this meet the eye of the middle aged lady dressed in the brown silk she will be interested in learning that the young man in the corduroy suit is a lover of birds.

And she will recall the fact that she wore on her bonnet the stuffed remains of four ruby throated humming birds.—Chicago Tribune.

Sucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kin d.

THE MAGNETIC GIRL.

An Explanation of How Her Tricks May Easily Be Duplicated.

While in Chicago I saw the announcement of an electric girl who included in her repertory a new trick, or at least one that I had not yet seen. A stick about four feet long and as thick as a broomstick was produced, and I and another gentleman were requested to hold it in a vertical position before us while grasping it firmly in both hands. The girl, standing in front of and facing us, placed the palm of her open hand against the lower portion of the stick, resting it on the side nearest to us and farthest from herself. After rubbing her hand up and down for a few moments in order "to make better electric contact," as we were informed, and after enjoining us to hold the stick perfectly vertical, we were told to press down on it as hard as we could.

This we did until the veins seemed to stand out on our foreheads; but, exert ourselves as hard as we could, we, two strong men, were unable to press down hard enough to make the stick slip past the open palm of her hand. Had the girl grasped the stick with her two hands, I am sure she could not have withstood my downward pressure alone. I would have borne her, stick and all, to the floor. But there she stood, with but one open hand bearing against the side of the stick, and both us could not by our united efforts force the stick past that wonderful hand. Surely there seemed something uncanny about this. But it is very simply explained.

The whole secret consists in insisting upon the men holding the stick in a vertical position. When the girl's open hand is first placed against the lower portion of the stick, she moves it two or three times up and down, pulling gradually more and more against it. As this tends to pull the stick away from the vertical, she insists that the men keep it straight. Thus cautioned, they will exert more and more effort until, when she feels that the pressure against her hand is sufficient, she instructs them to push down with all their might. They do so and imagine that they are exerting a tremendous vertical thrust, whereas their vertical effort is actually very slight—insufficient even to overcome the friction of the stick against her moist hand. The men are really exerting a tremendous effort, but are deceived as to its direction. With their hands tightly grasping the upper end of the stick they are really trying to force the other end of the stick against the palm of her hand.—N. W. Perry in Cassier's Magazine.

WHY WOMEN MAKE POOR DETECTIVES

A Secret Service Man Says the Opposite Sex Make Bad Spies.

"Women are not good detectives," said an experienced secret service man on being asked his opinion. "To begin with, there are many places to which a woman cannot go without exciting suspicion, and this defeats her object at the outset, but beyond this woman is unfitted by nature for detective work.

"In the first place, she jumps at a conclusion and acts on it in opposition to all human probabilities, possibilities and reason. As a rule, a woman does not reason. She looks on a thing as she wants it to be or thinks it ought to be, and will follow that theory. She is led by prejudices, favors or sympathies, regardless of facts.

"As a detective she is sometimes a success in entrapping a man, but her work generally ends in a blunder which betrays her. She is persevering only when moved by passion. She does not look at a case dispassionately. She at once decides that he or she is guilty or innocent and works on that theory.

"A woman enjoys the mysterious, and she is so elated at her position as detective that she is unable to conceal her identity or the secret investigations of a case.

"Women are even failures in running down criminals of their own sex. A woman criminal will mislead a woman detective by working on her vanity, credulity or sympathy, and, worst of all, if the detective be attractive and the man criminal handsome—well, a man is better for detective work, and besides a woman will sell out a case, and cheaply at that, relying upon her sex to escape punishment if detected."—New York Herald.

THE FAMILY DOESN'T MIND.

A Peculiar Domestic Scene In a German Saloon In New York.

There is a popular German restaurant and saloon on upper Third avenue which is much frequented by families living in the neighborhood. The saloon is separate from the restaurant proper. The cooking is very good, and the prices are very reasonable, and as a result the proprietor has grown wealthy.

An odd and interesting feature of this resort is the family dinner, which occurs about 7 o'clock every evening. The family consists of the big, broad shouldered host; his small, angular wife; a jolly sister-in-law; three little girls, a small boy, and a governess whose features clearly indicate her New England origin. They all sit down together at a long table, which is placed not in the restaurant, but in the center of the saloon. All around are tables at which sit jolly revelers, and frequently during the dinner hour a crowd stands leaning against the bar.

The family does not seem to mind the saloon surroundings, and, in fact, rarely does any one of them glance up from the table. The only interruptions are when some of the habitual frequenters come up to talk with the host or his wife. The children chatter and carry on just as though they were in a private dining room. It gives a homelike and domestic air to the saloon which probably could not be duplicated in any other hostelry on Manhattan Island. The only person who seems to be ill at ease is the Yankee governess.—New York Sun.

The land of Mexico is held in feudal tenure by about 7,000 families. Patents are issued to all who ask for them, and the government leaves the question of priority to be fought out in the courts.

A late gleaner of Biblical curios says that Solomon's famous temple was only 107 feet long, 36 feet wide and 54 feet in height.

You Don't Have to Swear Off

Says the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture* in an editorial about No-To Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY & Co. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich. we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no besitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hour with little interruption and it seem as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY'S drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

It is a Fact

that *Cottolene* makes better pastry than lard, is more reliable than lard, more cleanly than lard, more healthful than lard, and is superior to lard for frying and shortening. **COTTOLENE** is recommended by expert cooks and endorsed by scientists. Once used always used. Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails. See that trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—is on the pail.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO

nov 6 tf tu th sa

"Gie Us a Lead."

Dean Hole, in his recent book, "More Memories," tells an amusing story of how an old woman got the better of her clergyman in an argument. The village churchyard was overcrowded, except on its sunless northernside, in which the suicide was buried. One day the vicar, while visiting a poor old woman who was nigh unto death, thought he would try to get her consent to be buried in the roomy northern plot.

He began by assuring her that the common aversion to burial in any particular portion of consecrated ground was a silly prejudice and a foolish superstition. Then he besought her, as a personal favor to himself and as an example to others, to permit her body to be buried in the northern plot of the churchyard.

The old woman thought it all over for a few minutes and then answered, "Well, sir, as you seem to think as one part of the churchyard is as good as another, and that it makes no difference where we be put, perhaps you'll gie us a lead."

The vicar did not grasp the argument, but he changed the subject.

An Economical Father.

Smith—No, I never take the newspapers home. I've a family of grownup daughters, you know.

Jones—Papers too full of crimes, eh?

Smith—No. Too full of bargain sales. No man or woman is altogether advertisement-proof.—Art In Advertising.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	@	6
Standard	7½@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	13½@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	9½@	10
Shoulders ℔ ℔	@	8½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	6½@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½@	
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 15
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	@	30
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	11 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ ℔	15	
Northern	23 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	48
Virginia Meal	48 @	5
COTTON TIES, ℔ bundle	@	70
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	22
Rio	15 @	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6	6½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	10 @	
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	23 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 50 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5 @	10
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Western, low grade	2 50 @	2 50
" Extra	3 75 @	4 25
" Straight	3 25 @	
Second Patent	3 50 @	
First Patent	4 25 @	4 50
City Mills—Super	@	3 50
" Family	3 25 @	
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	53@	
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	50
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	50
Oats, from store	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	@	50
Cow Peas	@	70
HIDES, ℔ ℔—		
Green	@	4
Dry	@	5½
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2 @	2½
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	8½@	9@
North Carolina	8½@	9
LIME, ℔ barrel		1 25
LUMBER(Rough sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	30 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	18 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	26
" in bbls	@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" in bbls	@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds	@	14
" in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	35 @	45
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	1 15
OILS, ℔ gallon—		
Kerosene	10 @	14
Lard	@	60
Linseed	75 @	80
Rosin	15 @	18
Tar	@	30
Deck and Spar	@	95
POULTRY—		
Chickens, Live, grown	19½@	25½
" Spring	10 @	30
Turkeys	60 @	1 00
PEANUTS, ℔ bushel 20 ℔s	35 @	50
POTATOES, ℔ bushel—		
Sweet	30 @	45
Irish, ℔ barrel	2 50 @	3 00
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	13 50
Rump	@	13 00
Prime	@	13 00
RICE—Carolina, ℔ ℔	4 @	5
Rough—℔ bushel (Upland)	60 @	70
" (Lowland)	1 00 @	1 15½
RAGS, ℔ ℔—Country	@	1½
City	@	1
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10 @	12
SALT, ℔ sack—Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	
American	@	55
" 125-℔ Sacks	45 @	60
SHINGLES, 5-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	3 00
Cypress Extra	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Heart	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	@	5½
Standard A	@	5½
White Ex. C	@	5½
Extra C, Golden	@	5
C, Yellow	@	5½
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	@	
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	13 00
Mill, Prime	@	9 50
Mill, Fair	8 50 @	7 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	6 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	4 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	@	3
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 20 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	14 @	18
Clear of burs	18 @	20
Burry	@	7

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 30 per bbl. for Strained and $1.25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at 95 cents per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at $1 20 for Hard, $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Steady.

Ordinary	3¾ cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4¾ " "
Low Middling	5 5-16 " "
Middling	5¾ " "
Good Middling	6 1-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	140 bales
Spirits Turpentine	29 casks
Rosin	189 bbls
Tar	186 bbls
Crude Turpentine	18 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 8—Evening—Money on call was easy at 2@3½ per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2 cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼ for sixty days and 489½ for demand. Commercial bills 487½@488. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 112; United States twos 95. State bonds higher; North Carolina fours 101; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was at 66⅝ for three ounces.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 8—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling gulf 6½; middling uplands 6¾c.

Futures closed very steady; sales of 106,200 bales; April 6.28@6.29c; May 6.31@6.32c; June 6.39@6.40; July 6.31@6.32; August 6.33@6.34; September 6.35@6.36; October 6.39@6.40; November 6.43@6.44; December 6.48@6.49c; January 6.53@6.54.

Net receipts 612 bales; gross receipts 1,061 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,596 bales; exports to France — bales, exports to the Continent 1,753 bales; forwarded 93 bales; sales 871 bales, sales to spinners 71 bales; stock (actual) 223,414 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 15,814 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,074 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 17,491 bales; stock 829,754 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 28,626 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,315 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 31,529 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,426,369 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,931,828 bales; exports to France 713,171 bales; exports to the Continent 2,094,365 bales.

Flour quiet and barely steady at prices; winter wheat low grades $1 90@$2 30; fair to fancy grades $2 35@3 90; patents $3 75@3 40; Minnesota clear $3 40@3 90; do. patents $3 25@4 00; low extras $1 90@2 30; city mills $3 35@3 40; Southern flour dull and easy, common to fair extra $1 90@2 75; good to choice do. $3 00@3 35. Wheat quiet and easier with options, closing firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 60¼@60¾c; afloat 61¾@61½; options moderately active and steady at ¼@¾c decline on rains at the West, easier cables, lower West and local realizing; July and May were most active; No. 2 red May 60¾c; June 60

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

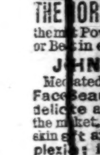
What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.



JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL. Instant Killer of Pain. Internal and External. Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP. Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It allays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

J. HICKS BUNTING, Y. M. C. A. Building.
For sale by JOHN H. HARDIN,
ap 20 D&W 1y ch sat Wilmington N. C.

A LADY'S TOILET
Is not complete without an ideal
COMPLEXION POWDER.
POZZONI'S
Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

A VALENTINE.

What would I send you,
O friend of mine?
Clusters of blossoms
To smile and shine.

Pansies to gladden,
Roses to bless,
Lilies to bend in
Their frail loveliness.

But snowdrifts have hidden
All beauty away,
Not a smile's in the country
This winter day.

Everything's waiting
To smile by and by,
When summer's returning
With blue sunny sky.

But, dear, I can never
Forget you, you know,
When winter is frowning
And chilly winds blow.

So I am sending,
Dear heart, to you
Wishes most tender
And love most true.
—Womankind.

THE MAHATMAS.

The storm showed no signs of abatement. The snow, driven by the wind, had found its way here and there through the "chinking" of the cabin and lay in miniature drifts upon the floor, the fine, dry crystals sparkling in the firelight. We were fairly warm and comfortable where we sat on our rolls of blankets, placed upon the rudely laid rough hearthstones, but ten feet back from the fire the air was bitterly raw and cold.

Tired though we all were from the day's rough journey, there was but little temptation to leave the comparative comfort of the fireside for the hard, drafty bunks which awaited us, and Calkins and I still sat drowsily listening to the theosophist as he discoursed monotonously of reincarnation, Karma-Loca, and kindred topics.

He was a fidgety, clean shaven little man, with weak eyes, long iron gray hair and a pasty complexion. He spoke in a confidential half whisper, lest he should awaken his unsympathetic friend, the professor, rolled in his blankets near by, and provoke controversy.

"A mahatma," he said hesitatingly, in answer to my inquiry, "is a being difficult of exact or satisfactory definition to a mind unfamiliar with at least the elements of esoteric philosophy and unattuned to the harmonies of oriental thought. He has been tersely but inadequately described as 'one who by intense self absorption has attained supernatural powers and faculties.' He is of the 'Illuminati,' of the 'Brothers,' an 'Adept,' in the occult sense. Developed and perfected by a spiritual asceticism, he finds himself able to read nature's occult laws, to pass unhindered from one distant place to another in the twinkling of an eye, to melt from view and reappear at pleasure, to surround himself with phantasms"—

"What do you call 'em what does all this?" queried Calkins, with awakening interest.

"Mahatmas," rather snappishly replied the theosophist, not relishing the interruption.

"I run against a pair of 'em once way out on the desert east of 'Old Woman's Springs,' and I recollect well how they done me. That's why I asked," explained Calkins.

"A pair of mahatmas! 'Done' you! Impossible!" exclaimed the theosophist.

"Well, if you say it's impossible, I reckon that settles it," said Calkins, and he spat aggressively into the white ashes in the fireplace.

"But, my dear sir," remonstrated the theosophist in a conciliatory tone, "I did not, of course, intend to suggest any doubt of the perfect sincerity of your assertion. But the idea of your having met two of these phenomenally gifted beings and of their having, as you say, 'done' you struck me for the moment, you know—merely for the moment—as—well—as certainly most remarkable."

"Well, it was just that," said Calkins, softened. "It was, as you say, the remarkablest racket, considered all round, I ever was in, and I'll allow I've seen more astonishin things in my time than most men."

"Would you mind giving us the particulars of your experience, Mr. Calkins?" urged the theosophist, with genuine interest.

"Well," said Calkins after a moment's pause and with the tone and air of overcoming a reluctance to speak further on the subject, "with a man who didn't know me"—he had met the theosophist that evening for the first time—"and hadn't the learnin and understandin to tackle such matters I'm free to allow I'd hesitate to give 'em this account. But with you it seems different somehow. You'll see the bearin's of it as p'r'aps some wouldn't.

"I had a claim about 40 miles southeast of Old Woman's springs, and there was a rock 'tank' within a mile where I could get water for camp use. I'd rigged up an arastra near the 'tank,' and had been packin ore down from the claim with the one mule I had, and then turned him into harness to run the arastra, but it made the work hard and slow both for me and him.

"So after I'd made one pretty good run out of about a ton and a quarter—I got three balls of amalgam, which, when I'd roasted and hammered 'em, weighed risin ten ounces—I started to go in from the desert, cash my bullion and buy some burro to pack with.

"It was well into November when I'd finished my run and started to come in, and the nights was gettin too sharp for sleepin out with any comfort. I planned to make Higgins Wells first night out, for there was an old stone cabin there, half built into the side hill, without much roof, to be sure, but furnishin some cover and givin a shelter from the wind.

"Well, I cached my tools and powder and straightened things out at camp before leavin, and so didn't get started until well on toward noon. It took about eight hours steady hustlin to get to the Wells, but I knew I had a moon to travel with when the sun went down, so I didn't feel hurried, though the days was gettin short.

"About sundown it grew raw right away, and then the mountains to the east and every little knob and butte stood out sharp, with a chilly dead light on 'em, like they was gettin purple with the cold. There wasn't a cloud nowhere to be seen, nor a breath of wind stirrin, and I knew it was goin to be a still, pinchin, frosty night, and I buttoned my coat up tight, and for the first time on the trip begun to hurry up my mule.

"Just after sundown on a clear, sharp night's the lonesomest time to be travelin on the desert when you're by yourself. With the dusk comin on and the red fadin out in the sky you feel somehow like everythin in the world but just you and your mule had been stone dead for a hundred years, and feelin that way your animal gets to be great company. When the moon come up, it was some cheerfuller, but I felt glad enough when I seen the butte where the Wells and the stone cabin was and thought of a fire and blankets.

"When I'd got to within p'r'aps a quarter mile of the cabin, I see somethin I never seen before and couldn't no ways account for. It was like a long, wavy line of mist, comin from the east, movin through the air just above the ground and makin for the butte faster'n a locomotive and straight's a bee flies!

"It didn't look like mist exactly neither, but more like a string of misty figures, with long, white streamers blowin out behind 'em on the wind! I scarcely had time to spec'late what it was, when just by the cabin it melted away and disappeared altogether. The air was clear and as dry as a bone, so I knew it couldn't be just a flyin vapor I'd seen, and besides there was nary breath of wind to drive it.

"While I was wonderin at all this, a light broke out of the cabin door and through the little window, like some one had just started a fire inside. Then next I see a campfire flame up, just down the hill by the Wells, and men and animals movin about near by. I thought it was queer I hadn't seen 'em till just that minute, for the country was open all round, and up to now there hadn't been a sign of life anywhere.

"Then I says to myself, 'Most likely it's a prospectin party, and they was hid by the willows growin round the Wells,' but somehow this explanation didn't satisfy me, and I rode up toward the cabin, feelin glad at the prospect of company, but still wonderin considerable. The place had got to be sort of public property ever since old man Higgins died, and I didn't feel no kind of delicacy in ridin right up to the door, even if there was some one ahead of me. So I dismounts, unsaddles, and after hobblin the mule steps in.

"I'll never forget how all struck stiff I was by the sort of old man I see standin by the fire and just startin to come toward me, with both hands stretched out and a smile on like he'd been expectin me. But when he seen who I was he stopped short, and the smile died out, and he looked sort of disappointedlike, and his hands dropped, and then I see he'd thought I was somebody else he was waitin for.

"He was dark complexioned and very old, judgin from his long white beard and the wrinkles on his face, but he was tall and as straight as a tampin stick, and his eyes, though deep in the sockets, was as bright as a hawk's, but kind and friendly, I thought. He was dressed out queerer'n any man ever I see outside of a the-a-ter. His head was wrapped all about with great strips of white muslin, which bulged out all round in a roll. He was buttoned up close in a long dull yeller colored, quilted silk overcoat, with a broad fur collar, and his shoes was red and turned up in long points at the toes.

"I seen at the first glance he was somethin out of the common and wasn't no prospector, but what he was I couldn't make out neither. I said 'Good evenin,' and he said 'Good evenin' back, pleasant enough, but speakin queer, like he wa'n't much used to speakin English. Then he motioned me, lookin very hospit-able, to take a seat in one of the three old rawhide bottomed chairs before the fire, which I done with a 'Thank you,' for somehow, without bein anyways uppish, the old man acted like he owned the whole place, and I felt somehow like he did too. Well, when I set down, he set down and mumbled somethin I didn't just make out, bein in a language I'd never heard before, and, though lookin pleasant an smilin, he seemed sort of absentminded and kept lookin toward the door, like he was expectin some one.

"While I was gazin at him and wonderin who and what he was, and where he come from, and was makin up my mind how to lead the conversation round kind of delicate up to them points, I was startled clean through by seein the old man's chair suddenly get empty—that's the clearest I can put it—and findin him standin just outside the cabin door lookin off over the desert. He hadn't got up from that chair, so far as I could see, and there he was, 20 feet away from it, without so much as stirrin a leg. Naturally this excited my curiosity considerable. And I got up and went to the door, too, to see what the old man might be up to next. He was gazin off toward the south, and I hadn't more'n just looked that way, too, when I see what took my breath away.

"There was another of them misty, wavy processions kitin in through the air from the south and makin dead for the cabin. Before I'd a chance to rub my eyes and look again it had got close to the door, melted away, and another queer dressed old man was embracin the first one, the two of 'em standin there within five feet of me. Next second they was sittin together inside the cabin, in the chairs before the fire, never havin got there in no natural manner, with me standin just in and fillin up the doorway and only realizin where they'd gone to when I heard 'em talkin foreign languages behind me.

"I was gettin sort of used to this 'little joker' business and begun to feel ready for most anything in the surprisin line. But I hadn't seen just nothin yet to what was comin. Seein the two old gen'lemen was busy talkin over a roll of parchment with queer letters and figures on it, which the second old man had brought along with him, I thought it would be considerate to let 'em be alone together for awhile, and I stepped out and down toward the campfire to try and pick up some points there and take a look at the animals.

"I found four men standin close round the fire, tryin to keep warm, two of 'em dressed somethin like the old gen'leman I'd seen when I first come, only plainer, and two of 'em rigged out like the other one, with black sombreros and wrapped up in garments lookin like Mexican serapes. There was about a dozen animals, all told—three white mules and one coal black one, and the rest was fine, stout, big necked burros. My mule had got friendly with three of the finest in the whole outfit, and they was nibblin round apart from the rest, like they'd been raised together. Right away I begun thinkin that if I could get hold of them three it would make just the packin outfit I was lookin for, and then I could quit my trip in off the desert, go right back to the arastra and make another run or two. Then I could start in with considerable of a stake and not have to come right away back, as I'd been intendin.

"So, havin this in mind, I told the men by the fire what I wanted and showed 'em the biggest ball of bullion I had—weighin close on to five ounces—and offered it for the three burros, pointin 'em out. After about a minute they seemed to catch on, and lookin powerful solemn pointed up to the cabin, as much as to say I'd have to see the boss. So I just went on up, and steppin in found the old gen'lemen where I'd left 'em still talkin 16 to the dozen over the roll of parchment with the queer figures on it. They didn't pay no attention to me comin in at all, they was so took up with what they was talkin of, but I stood by waitin for a lull in the conversation, and when it come I cut in, and addressin the old man in the yeller silk overcoat I told him, plain as I could, what I wanted and showed him the five ounce ball to let him know I meant business and was willin to pay well for what I got.

"He looked at me in the same sort of absentminded way he did when I first seen him, but he smiled and nodded like he meant 'Yes' and said somethin I didn't just get onto, but it seemed clear to me from his way of goin on that it was all right about the burros, and then I handed him the five ounce ball. He wouldn't take it to begin with, but me insistin, and the second old man gettin impatient—at me interruptin their talk, I reckon—he bowed and smiled again very pleasant and dropped the ball kind of carelesslike into a little fancy cloth bag he wore for a pocket fastened on the belt round his waist. Then he went right on talkin again with the other old man just like I wa'n't round, and hed clean forgot me and my business.

"Findin I wa'n't in it with the old men, I started to go down and see the burros I'd bought, feelin very well pleased with the trade. Just then the necromancin begun all over again, only this time for keeps, as you'll see. They was, as I've said, both talkin together very earnest, sittin in the chairs before the fire, and when I turned to go out they was there still; but as I stepped outside there they both was, miraculously, outside, too, ahead of me, embracin and carryin on like they was sayin goodby.

"Then things begun developin pretty lively. When the old gen'lemen had wound up the goodby act, they stands facin each other, both of 'em holdin up their hands and lookin up into the sky. Then they says some foreign words together, like it was a verse they was repeatin, and then—there wa'n't no old men standin there at all.

"I looked down toward the campfire and all about, and there wa'n't a livin thing in sight. Not a man, nor a mule, nor a burro! But goin through the air like a streak—one toward the east and one toward the south—was two of them cloudy lines of figures, with the misty streamers wavin, like I'd seen 'em when the old men first come.

"Yes, sir, everything was gone, pretty near, but me, and the cabin, and the campfire. Not only them two designin old men and their circus outfit, but with 'em the three burros I'd just bought and paid for, my five ounce ball of bullion and actually the mule I'd come on. When the rest of the party blew off in that interestin way, he'd somehow got caught in the draft, I suppose, and had to go along too.

"Next mornin early I started out on foot, packin my blankets, for Old Woman's springs. There I hired a burro and went in to stay for the winter. Now you can see, sir," concluded Calkins, addressing the theosophist impressively, "I wa'n't far off when I said I'd met a couple of them gifted bein's you was talkin of, and that they didn't use me no ways square any way you look at it."

"A most extraordinary experience, Mr. Calkins, most extraordinary!" exclaimed the theosophist, with some excitement. "I shall want, with your permission, to take notes of the occurrence for submission to our little Society For Psychical Research at Beaconsville. I believe, though, that through even my limited acquaintance with occult subjects I can put the conduct of those venerable men, whom you were so fortunate as to encounter at their desert rendezvous, in quite a different light from that in which you now regard it—that is, when I have had time to digest fully the particulars of your most remarkable narrative."

"I said you'd see the bearin's of it, as p'r'aps some wouldn't, you recollect," said Calkins, as, yawning, he arose with his blanket roll and turned to his bunk.

As he moved from the fire I thought I heard a low, husky, little laugh, but when I caught his eye he coughed unpleasantly and regarded me with a vacant, solemn stare.—Edmund Stuart Roche in Argonaut.

HAZE.

Oh, hazy days of royal tint, a sweet celestial smoke
Impurples all the fading world and folds its mystic cloak
About my soul till substance seems a weird, illusive thing,
And only vapory visions of enchantment round me swing.

The rugged road and duty's load are blurred by restful mist;
A gentle presence leads me on to some idyllic tryst
Beyond the hills, to meet, perchance, the spirit of my dream—
The priestess of a blissful realm, where peace is all supreme.
—George E. Bowen in Chicago Inter Ocean.

IN A MEXICAN MARKET.

Parrots, Puppies, Scrap Iron and Boiled Grasshoppers For Sale.

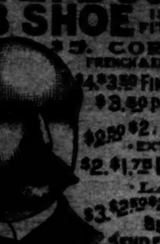
The articles seen in the market I will here give as they were written down during a Sunday morning visit, says a writer in the New York Advertiser. One department is under cover and is filled with assorted fruits, including oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples, pears, peaches, plums, bananas, quinces, alligator pears, cocoanuts and many other tropical fruits, most of which, owing to the high market tax and costly transportation, sell at about New York prices. The streets and sidewalks in the vicinity are lined with men, women and children, who are seated on the ground surrounded by their market products, which include, besides the ordinary vegetable market product, parrots, pigeons, unweaned puppies, game chickens, pet lambs, haltered pigs and kids. Then there are heaps of old iron, birdcages, cheap calico, brass jewelry, boiled corn, potatoes, stewed pumpkins, beans, pepper, cooked and raw pigs' feet, sheep heads, hearts, lights and entrails. There are also flints and tinder for starting fires, metal mounted stone for grinding corn, roots, bark and medical herbs and dye woods. Close by we see fried shrimp and grasshoppers. Each are cooked whole and eaten so. The latter are about the size of our common grasshopper, but are entirely red, but as to looks I would just as soon try to go the common "hopper" of the north. Besides these the natives gather the eggs of the swamp fly and boil them into a paste and eat them with salt, chili (pepper) and tortillas. The fly and its eggs are each sold in the market. The former is somewhat smaller than the house fly, while the eggs are about the size and color of a hayseed. In fact, everything is eaten here that the human stomach will digest or anything that is capable of being converted into soup.

Odorless Flowers.

One who has taken a walk through Shaw's garden will hardly believe the assertion that the majority of the flowers of the world are without odor, but such is the case. Take the flora of Europe as an illustration. Four thousand and two hundred species and varieties of flowers have been named and classified by the botanists of that country, and it has been found that less than 10 per cent of the whole give forth distinguishable odors or have perceptible colors. The very commonest flowers of the world are white, colorless varieties predominating by at least one-third, and only one-sixth of that class are odoriferous. In Europe there are 1,194 species of white flowers, only 200 of which are fragrant. In the same country they have 951 kinds of yellow flowers, of which number only 77 are odoriferous. Out of 823 varieties of red flowers they only have 84 that give forth odor, and in 9 of these "the smell is far from being fragrant." Of the 594 blue species only 34 are fragrant and of the 308 violet blues only 13. Next week we will give a "note" entitled "The Odor of Flowers," which will give many curious points in that branch of botanical knowledge.—St. Louis Republic.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.



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$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
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$3.$2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
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Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
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The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by
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Cupid brings the coming styles to our Store. We always present our patrons with the latest cut in Ties and Shoes of all kinds. We lead in stylish goods and in lower prices for same grades. We have the largest stock in the State, the greatest variety, and better goods than any house in the city, and with abundant capital and buying for cash we offer better prices to the trading public. We invite inspection.

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Alpha and Omega.

FOR THE TEETH—

Rince Fouche.	Oralina Mouth Wash.
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Ideal Tooth Powder.	Lyons' Tooth Powder.
Jenning's Tooth Tablets.	Jenning's Eau Dentrifice.
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Hood's Tooth Powder.	White's Tooth Powder.
Hazard's Saponaceous Dentrifice.	Hazards' Dentine
Arnica Tooth Soap.	Brown's Camphorated Dentrifice.
Holmes' Dentrifice.	J. & B. Tooth Paste.
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Co. Menthol Ice.	Douglas' Amandine.
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Ozzyn.	Nail Enamel.
Rosaline.	Modene.
McIntire's Hand Lotion	Palmer's Lotion.
Cook's Toilet Cream.	Lait de Iris.
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Hiadecorn	Magic Corn Salve.
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Is now open and invites patronage. Fancy drinks a specialty. Everything new and clean. Clever attendants to wait upon the patronage. Call and see us.
A. P. LEVY, Manager.
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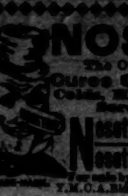

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Nosetine Tablets, 25 cts.
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Wilmington, N. C.
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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA vs. Geo. W. Davis and E. K. Bryan.—By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County made in the above-entitled cause, the undersigned commissioners will sell the following-described property, at the Court House door of New Hanover County, for cash, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock M. on April 19 1895, to-wit—

1. A lot of land in the city of Wilmington beginning in the west line of Fourth street 66 feet south from the intersection of Fourth and Brunswick streets, thence west 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence east 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

2. Also a lot in said city beginning in the west line of Fourth street 99 feet south from the intersection of Fourth and Brunswick streets, runs west 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence east 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

3. Also a lot beginning in the east line of Third street 66 feet south from the intersection of Third and Brunswick streets, thence 165 feet, thence south 33 feet; thence west 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

4. Also a lot beginning in the eastern line of Third street 99 feet south from the intersection of Third and Brunswick streets, thence east 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence west 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

All of the above-described parcels of land being parts of Lot 2, Block 263 of the said city of Wilmington.

GEO. H. HOWELL,
DAVID B. SUTTON,
Commissioners.
March 19, 1895. mch 20 30t

WE HAVE No Time to Wait!

WE are busy all the time waiting on our many thousands of customers. To hear our prices one would think that we are doing business for glory, but we say we are not. We work on a very small profit. We buy our goods at bottom prices for spot cash and sell them for the same. We work on the One Price system, thereby treating all alike, giving anyone her best value possible.

This is the season of the year to buy your new hats and bonnets for ladies; caps for the Babies and hats for the Boys. We have just laid in a full supply of Spring Millinery. We have straw sailors at 10c each; cloth brim, high crown, braided top, new style Sailors at 10c. A big job lot assorted colors—red, blue, brown and black trimmed hats from 50c to 75c each. Ribbon from 1c per yard to $1. We have about 3,000 rolls, all colors and styles to select from.

Our line of Boys' and Mens' hats has been largely increased; palmetto hats at 10c each, 3 for 15c. 300 Mens' sample straw hats, worth from 35c to $1.50 each. Our prices are 25 to 50c each. A full line of gent's Alpine felt hats at 38c, 40c, 50c, 75c, 98c up to $3 each boys' straw from 10c up to 48c.

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I love to talk about shoes. Our line of Ladies' shoes from 50c up. Womans' glove and pebble grain lace, solid leather insole shoes 75c, button 79c; mens' high cut all solid, Harvard tie, 98c a pair. A beautiful Congress and Lace Gentleman's fine shoes at $1. Ladies' and Gent's slippers from 50c a pair. Ladies' patent tip slippers, pretty new goods, at 50c a pair.

We have a full and complete line of dress goods and clothing.

We sell you 4x4 sheeting, good goods, at 5c. Window shades, 36x72 inches, at 13c each. We have anything you wish. Come and see us and be convinced that we do business on business principles at the Big Racket Store of Wilmington, N. C.

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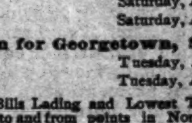

New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA,	Saturday, April 13
CROATAN,	Saturday, April 20

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN	Saturday, April 13
ONEIDA,	Saturday, April 20

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, April 9
ONEIDA,	Tuesday, April 16

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 25, 1895

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 p m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.43 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.39 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkin 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.35 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.10 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 2.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.02 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.88 a m, Baltimore 2.18 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A m No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.13 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m, Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 10 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 00 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 p m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4 20 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.51 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.00 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.25 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.03 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4 30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9 .35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.33 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 28 p m.

Trains lve Pregnall's 8.30 a m, Summerton 9.43 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12.48 p m, arrive Hamlet 1.40 p m. Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.00 p m, Darlington 3.53 p m, Sumter 5.11 p m. Summerton 5 58 p m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. mar 26 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M	—WILMINGTON—	M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv... Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv... Surry street... Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv... Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv... Maysville Lv	9 31	3 20
5 08	11 18	Lv... Pollocksville Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar... Newbern Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. jan 29 tf

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C

Importers and Jobbers
American, English, And German
Hardware
Tinware,
Earthenware,
Cutlery,
Guns,
Ammunition &c.
sep 23 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ... Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 35 "
4 33 "	Ar... Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55 "
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58 "
3 17 "	Lv... Sanford ...... Ar	12 18
1 52 "	Lv... Climax Lv	2 20 p. m
1 04 "	Lv... Greensboro... Ar	2 50 "
12 58 "	Ar... Greensboro... Lv	3 00 "
12 13 "	Lv... Stokesdale... Ar	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Ar... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 25 "
11 35 "	Ar... Walnut Cove... Lv	4 33 "
11 06 "	Lv... Rural Hall... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv... Mt Airy... Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 55 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	7 00 a. m.
6 23 "	Lv... Maxton... Lv	8 07 "
6 40 "	Lv... Red Springs... Lv	8 46 "
4 59 "	Lv... Hope Mills... Lv	9 41 "
4 33 "	Lv... Fayetteville... Ar	10 05 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday No. 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar... Ramseur... Lv	6 50 a. m.
4 00 "	Lv... Climax... Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 55 "
Arrive Madison	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p.
Leave Stokesdale	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 33 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

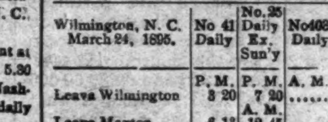
Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and Southbound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.
Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. March 24, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 20	......
		A. M.	
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4	8 26
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 22
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 37
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 25
Leave Charlotte			10 25
Leave Lincolnton			11 47
			P. M.
Leave Shelby			12 45
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 50	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 30	10 45	9 0
Leave Monroe	6 50	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 48	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 3	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.20 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	12.05 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.23 a m	8.40 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.20 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1,00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8 05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

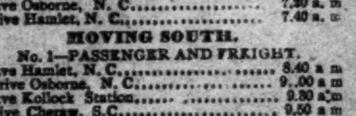
Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N. C.
V. E. McBEE, Supt, Trans.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a. m.
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m.
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m.
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m.

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.
sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE
Seed Potatoes.
HOULTON
EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,
Meat, Salt,
MOLASSES, &c., &c.
WORTH & WORTH.
jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and Superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon.

ARTHUR F. GRAY,
Mill Architect and Engineer,
Exchange Building, 53 State St.,
Boston, Mass.
jan 24 1m

The Morning Star.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1895

COTTON MILL MEN.

THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS LEAVE FOR HOME.

Made a Thorough Investigation of Cotton Factories in the Carolinas and Georgia—The Result Will be the Building of at Least One Large Mill with Northern Capital.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, April 8.—The New England party of mill-owners reached Raleigh on a special train Sunday night. Mr. Ashley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, had gone down on the Raleigh & Augusta train to meet them at Appi Forum and welcome them into our city. The party is composed of the most prominent mill owners in Massachusetts, one of whom owns $3,000,000 stock in New England cotton mills. They stopped a short while on Sunday at Lockville, Chatham county, to examine the water power and then came on to Raleigh. A number of prominent citizens called to see them in the special train. President Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air Line, and Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, accompanied them.

The Eastern manufacturers during the day conversed about the handsome and profitable mills that they had seen in the Carolinas and Georgia and by the time they return to Massachusetts they will be in possession of a fund of very valuable information regarding the industrial situation in the South. Mr. Lowering, President of the Arkwright Club and the Taunton Mills, said that it was likely that the only use that would be made of the valuable information that had been obtained would be to present it to the Arkwright Club, which was a close organization, but that it was likely that something would get out about the report. While the committee does not indicate when or where a large cotton mill will be located as a result of the investigation, mill men who accompany the party say that it would not be good business tact to say anything upon such matters, but that they are thoroughly satisfied that the careful and systematic inquiring that is being made will result in the building of at least one large mill in which New England capital will be largely interested.

The committee has expressed itself as being particularly struck with the favorable conditions of the factory labor, and were delighted to know that there was so much available native labor which seems to be so well satisfied with its work. The investigations of the committee extends from the per centage of wasteage to the rate of the taxes, the number of the yarn to the profit per yard, and every other question of detail.

Mr. R. H. Edmunds, of the *Manufacturer's Record*, who has been with the party since it left for the South, has given the correspondent of the *News and Observer* some valuable and pertinent statistics upon the mill situation, which indicates that there is plenty of room for cotton mills in the South. He says: "There are in the world about 85,00,000 cotton spindles. It is estimated that cotton is the largest single industry in the world, and that it has an aggregate investment of about $3,000,000,000.

"The South raises about 60 per cent. of the entire crop of the world, but has only three million spindles—less than four per cent. of those operating in the world. Southern cotton mills at present, notwithstanding the great increase of recent years, consume less than ten per cent. of the Southern cotton crop. It is estimated that the capital invested in the cotton mills in the South aggregate a little over $100,000,000. These figures enable us to form some conception of the development of the cotton industry of the South.

The Southern cotton crop now averages about three hundred millions in value, while if manufactured at home the aggregate value would be over one billion dollars. It is not to be expected that the South will for many years to come, if ever, consume in its own mills all of its cotton crop, but if the future increase in cotton manufacturing can be centered in the South it will mean a very rapid rate of growth in everything connected with our industrial interests.

The committee is taking a special interest in water-powers, but all along the line the trend of the investigations have been more on the line of the labor situation than anything else. The cost of coal has been found to be satisfactory, the supply of cotton entirely so, and the welcome of the people most encouraging."

The party finished its trip through the Piedmont section to-day, and left the South for home by way of the Bay Line steamship. This has proven the only unpleasant day during the entire trip, and the heavy rain interfered materially with the arrangements of the party.

The morning was spent at Raleigh, where the cotton mills were closely inspected. Considerable time was spent at the Raleigh cotton mills, where the "mule" process of spinning is used. The mill operates 6,193 spindles, and additional spindles are now being put in. A stop was made at the Pilot cotton mills. The rain interfered with the party driving over Raleigh, as well as in seeing the water powers as Weldon.

The party has quite a bundle of valuable data that has been gathered from the many mills visited in the Carolinas and Georgia. Talking with a *News and Observer* correspondent, Mr. Wm. C. Lovering, president of the Arkwright Club, said, speaking for his party of mill men:

"All we have to say is that we are profoundly thankful to the people of the South, and to the railroad authorities, for having received us so cordially and given us such ample opportunities to inspect the cotton manufacturing sections of the South. The proverbial hospitality of the South has been fully maintained throughout, and we have received nothing but kind words and encouragement from every section.

"The impression that has been abroad in some places in the South, namely, that the Eastern manufacturers are about to move their mill plants bodily to the South, has been very much mollified, if not done away with by this visit. It is not true that the manufacturers of the East are going to make any wholesale movement in this direction, but they do recognize the fact that the South presents remarkable advantages and opportunities for the extension of cotton spinning, and that it is perfectly natural that cotton should be spun where cotton is grown. Undoubtedly the immediate increase in the spindles of our country is destined to be near the cotton fields. The proximity to coal in many sections and the abundance of water powers, together with a plentiful supply of cotton close at hand are advantages not to be ignored. The gentlemen of the party have been deeply impressed by all these things and return to the East satisfied that their curiosity exploiting of the South is liable to result in mutual advantages to both sections."

NORFOLK, VA., April 8.—The party of Massachusetts mill men who have been making a trip through the South arrived here this afternoon on a special train over the Seaboard Air Line. They went to Baltimore via Baltimore Steam Packet Company as the guests of President Hoffman who was with them.

They report that throughout the entire trip they were most enthusiastically received by the Southern people. It has been pleasing to them to note that there has not been the slightest evidence of anything like sectional prejudice, but on the contrary, the people have evinced a most friendly disposition.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, who was with the party during the entire trip, says that the action of Vice-President St. John, of the Seaboard Air Line, in sending his party through the South in a special train, caused most favorable comment to be made about the interest he is working up everywhere for the benefit of the South.

It is stated that some members of this party will undoubtedly enter in some way into cotton manufacture in the South, although plans are not perfected. The purpose of this trip was to get necessary data upon the basis of which plans can be formulated.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Effects of the Decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Income Tax Law—No Extra Session of Congress to be Called.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President on being asked this afternoon whether in view of the decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax law, an extra session of Congress would be called, said that neither he nor the Secretary of the Treasury saw any necessity for such action, and that unless there was an unexpected change in conditions he had no idea that Congress would meet again before the time appointed for its regular session.

The effect of the Supreme Court decision on the income tax law so far as the Treasury Department officials can determine after a hurried estimate made this afternoon, will be a reduction of about one-half in the revenue originally estimated as obtainable from that source, thus making the annual revenue to be expected about $15,000,000. The original estimate of $30,000,000 per year was based on the assumption that the law would be held to be constitutional in all its provisions.

Collectors of Internal Revenue will be notified of the decision and instructed to make what corrections may be necessary through the decision rendered to-day, in the blank forms furnished them by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. No new forms will be issued and the work of preparation for the collection of the tax will proceed without delay.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Sun* says: Cotton rose five to seven points, lost all of the rise, and then advanced 3 to 4 points, closing very steady with sales of 106,200 bales. New Orleans advanced 5 to 6 points, but May lost part of the improvement. Liverpool advanced 1-32d on the spot, with sales of 15,000 bales; futures advanced 2 to 2½ points, but reacted and closed at a net advance of 1 to 1½ points, closing quiet and steady. Cotton goods were firm and in good demand.

To-day's features: The foreign advices gave the New York market most of its strength to-day. Very few people expected Liverpool to come quite so bullish as it did with its big sales and its higher prices. But in addition to this the private Manchester accounts were quite favorable and indicated a firm tone there and a likelihood of a good trade with East India. Moreover silver advanced and the advices from Southern markets were cheerful. Some of them were higher, some reported large interior shipments and some liberal exports to Europe. The dry good trade is believed to be in much better condition that recently. But foreign influences in the main dominated the market. The stronger tone of the foreign markets, the upward movement in silver and finally the buying here for European account, tipped the scale in favor of the bulls, the bullish factors weighing more than anything at the bearish end of the beam.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

A Decline in Prices of All Products.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 8.—May wheat opened from 55 to 55⅝c sold between 55¼ to 55⅛c and 54⅜ to 54c⅞, closing at 55 bid ⅛ to ⅜c under Saturday. Cash wheat was dull and not particularly changed.

May corn opened at 46⅝c sold between 46⅝ to 46⅜c, and closing at 46¼ to 46⅜c, ⅜c under Saturday. Cash corn held well and no change in prices was quotable.

May oats closed ⅜ to ½c under Saturday. Cash oats were easier and about ½c per bushel lower.

Provisions—A pretty good inquiry for product was found to exist at the opening and offerings at that immediate time were inadequate to the demand. A light run of hogs and an advance in their price communicated the feeling of firmness to provisions, but along later in the session holders became less stiff in their views and recessions followed; at the close a somewhat steadier tone developed and final prices were 2½c under Saturday for May pork; unchanged from that for May lard and a shade lower for May ribs.

The Southern Land and Timber Co., one of the largest concerns doing business at Pensacola, Fla., was placed in the hands of receivers yesterday by order of Judge Pardee, of New Orleans. This is an English company and has offices in Pensacola, New York and London.

A dispatch from Tokio says: Dr. Sato says that Li Hung Chang's wound is completely healed.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Spirits turpentine dull and nominal at 31½@32c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 52½@1 57½.

SAVANNAH, April 8.—Spirits turpentine firm at 28c for regulars; sales 107 casks; receipts 312 casks. Rosin firm; sales 100 barrels: A, B, and C $1 00, D $1 15, E $1 25, F $1 35, G $1 45, H $1 55, N $2 60, window glass $2 70, water white $2 80.

CHARLESTON, April 8—Spirits turpentine firm at 28c; receipts 15 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 10; receipts 112 barrels.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

INCOME TAX LAW.

TEXT OF THE DECISION OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Declared to be Constitutional Except as to Incomes From Rents and From State and Municipal Bonds—The Decision a Disappointment to the Administration—It Will Reduce the Government's Revenue From This Source About $15,000,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the income tax case to-day was made in the presence of a crowded court room, the spectators' lobby being thronged to its utmost capacity. Public interest in the case has drawn an attendance every decision day since the argument took place that has taxed the power and ingenuity of the officials to care for. Among those within the rail to-day were Attorney-General Olney, Assistant Attorney-General Whitney and Mr. W. D. Guthrie, of New York, who took part in the argument; Mr. J. M. Wilson, of Washington, of counsel for J. G. Moore, who sought an injunction to restrain Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller from proceeding to carry out the law; Senator David B. Hill, of New York, who so persistently fought the insertion of the tax provision in the Tariff law, ex-Secretary of Treasury Boutelle, R. B. Bowler, Comptroller of the Treasury; Senators Mitchell and Hunton, ex-Attorney-General Garland, Hon. George C. Gorham, and a great many Attorneys more or less interested in the action of the Court.

The members of the Court except Mr. Associate Jackson entered the chamber promptly at noon. A few cases of minor importance were disposed of, and the Chief Justice announced that at the conclusion of the sitting on Thursday the Court would adjourn over Good Friday, and several orders by the Court, after which the great case of the day was read by him. He said, in almost painful stillness:

I am charged with the duty of announcing the opinion and judgment of the Court in the case of Chas. Pollock vs. the Farmers Loan Trust Company *et al.*

The conclusions of the Court were stated to be as follows:

1. That by the Constitution Federal legislation is divided into two great classes: Direct tax and duties, imposts and excises.

2. That the imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several States, according to number and the imposition of duties, imposts and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

3. That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was prescribed in the Constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several States, so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each State.

4. That the States surrendered this power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the General Government and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in the reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromises of the Constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

5. That these conclusions result from the text of the Constitution and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument, and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

6. That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the Constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied by the General Government except by pressure of extraordinary exigency and such has been the practice down to August 15, 1894. It the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

7. That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

8. That by no previous decision of this Court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced. That so much of the Act of August 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

The Court is further of opinion that the act of August 15, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the State and one of the instrumentalities of the State government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subjects of Federal taxation, nor is the income derived from State, county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on the contract, and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of the States and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the Constitution.

Upon each of the other questions argued at the bar, to-wit: first, whether the void provisions as to rents and incomes from real estate invalidates the whole act? second, whether as to the income from personal property as such the act is unconstitutional as laying direct taxes? third, whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of unanimity on either of the grounds suggested?—the Justices who heard the argument are equally divided, and therefore no opinion is expressed.

The result is that the decree of the Circuit Court is reversed and the clause remanded, with directions to enter a decree in favor of the complainant in respect only of the voluntary payment of the tax on the rents and income of its real estate and that which it holds in trust, and on the incomes from municipal bonds owned or so held by it.

The Chief Justice said that the jurisdiction of courts of equity to prevent diversion of funds by breach of trust or illegal payment of the funds had been frequently affirmed by the Court. The question was not raised in the Court below, but had been explicitly waived on the argument of the case, and the Court felt justified in proceeding to a decision of the case on its merits. He said that the power to decide a law unconstitutional was used with reluctance, but the responsibility could not be evaded when the necessity arose. The contentions respecting this law were: (1) That a tax on rents was a tax on real estate, and that not being laid according to apportionment, it was invalid; (2) that it was not uniform, and a violation of the constitutional requirement that such taxes shall be laid with uniformity.

Under this head came the exceptions in favor of those persons who were not in possession of an income of $4,000, of mutual insurance companies, savings banks and partnerships, all organized for and doing the same business as that of corporations authorized by the States. These exceptions, it was held, were arbitrary and capricious, and not based upon sound public policy; (3) that incomes from investments in State and municipal bonds could not be taxed.

The Chief Justice proceeded to a consideration of constitutional requirements with respect of the imposition of the two forms of taxation, direct and indirect, and said that the framers of the Constitution intended to make the consent of those who expected to pay essential to the validity of any tax. They had just come out of a conflict upon the great principle of taxation with representation, and they were intended to go together—that Congress should so impose a tax that it would fall with even force and effect upon all of the constituents of those who voted for it.

The States represented in the Constitutional Convention, said the Chief Justice, surrendered their right to levy imposts, excises and duties to the General Government. They looked forward to the time when great States to the West of them would be coming into the Union, and when they gave up that right, they did so with confidence that the rule of uniformity would be observed in the laying of taxes by the Congress.

The first question to be considered, said Chief Justice Fuller, is whether or not a tax on rents is a direct tax in the meaning of the Constitution. It had always been held that a tax on estate, real or personal, was a direct tax, but it might be that a Constitution had a different meaning and that it was to be applied to this case. In that view it became necessary to enquire what were direct taxes at the time that the Constitution was adopted.

The Chief Justice then made extensive quotations from the history of the debates in the Convention on the subject of taxation. The inference from them, he said, was that the general distinction between direct and indirect taxation was well understood by members of the Convention, and that the expectation was that a direct tax would be the last resort of Congress.

The celebrated case of Hyton vs. the United States, decided March 8d, 1796, was then referred to at great length; the one in which it was held that a tax on carriages was not a direct tax. The several opinions filed by the Justices were quoted, and Mr. Chief Justice Fuller asserted that in none of them was there any expression of opinion as to whether or not anything except land and capitation taxes was a direct tax, but they are confined to the case at hand. The case, he said, seemed to turn upon the declaration of Hamilton as to what constituted direct taxes; if there has been a reference to the decisions of the country from which the United States derived its jurisprudence, it would have been fatal, for in Great Britain income taxes had always been treated as direct taxes.

The opinion then proceeded to review the decisions made by the Supreme Court in cases arising under the law of 1861, which, the Chief Justice said, counsel had contended declared that an income tax was not a direct tax, and must be regarded as controlling in the case under review. The principle of *stare decisus*, he continued, applied only to cases as are directly in point. No Court had ever held itself bound by any part of a decision not necessary to decide the case before it. The duty of any Court charged with the construction of constitutional provisions was not to extend a decision on a question if an error of principle was likely thereby to be perpetuated or committed. In the light of these observations, the opinion considered the decisions down to that in the Springer case, and concluded that they were all distinguishable from the one in hand. The Springer case was no exception to the rule, inasmuch as it did not present the point raised in this case, is a tax on rents a tax on real estate? The Court, the opinion continued, was unable to see any distinction between a tax on real estate and a tax on the rents arising from such real estate. What is land but the income thereof, was asked. The Constitutional requirement was that direct taxes should be laid only by apportionment among the States according to population, and this tax was a direct tax.

There was no distinction between an annual tax on the value of the land and a tax on the land itself. Constitutional provisions, it was said, could not be thus evaded; it was the substance, and not the form or shadow that was to prevail in construing them. Upon this point there were many decisions, and some of them were quoted.

"What the Constitution intended to prevent," said the Chief Justice, "was that no tax should be laid on the residents of any State by the representatives of other States." The exercise of the power to levy direct taxes was to be restricted to extraordinary occasions.

In conclusion, therefore, upon this point, the Chief Justice announced that the Court were of the opinion that that part of the tax imposing taxes upon rents obtained from real estate was invalid.

Next in order the opinion considered the third objection to the law: That it imposed a tax upon the incomes derived from investments in State and municipal bonds, and was therefore invalid.

Chief Justice Fuller reasserted the general principle that a tax on Government bonds was held to be a tax on contracts and prejudicial to the public interest. It was therefore obvious that such a tax on the power of States or municipalities to make contracts was prejudicial to public policy and therefore unconstitutional.

On the other matters involved, in the case of Hyde vs. the Continental Trust Company of New York city, and in the case of Jno. G. Moore vs. Jos. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for an injunction to restrain him from proceeding to carry out the law, appealed from the Courts of the District of Columbia, Chief Justice Fuller stated that the Court was equally divided. The judgment of the lower Courts as far as it related to the payment of the tax on rents and State and municipal bonds was reversed. In the Moore case the effect of the Court's action is to affirm the refusal of an injunction against the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Justices Field and White read independent dissenting opinions.

Justice Field devoted some time to a review of the provisions regarding rents and denounced the principle sought to be established by the income tax law. Many of his conclusions were in conformity with those expressed by the Chief Justice. He also attacked the law on account of its lack of uniformity and dwelt upon its exemptions and the many discriminations found there in. Taking up the exemption of mutual insurance companies, he declared that they were conducted on lines identical with those on which large corporations were conducted—for the mutual benefit of stockholders. He inveighed against the exemption of savings and building associations, which were not charitable institutions, but conducted for either money-making or money-saving. All these exemptions stamped the law as class legislation of the most pronounced character. The law violated every right and comity guaranteed under the Constitution. That there should be any doubt about the subject passed his comprehension. If the census figures did not convince one of the magnitude and injustice of the exemptions granted, he did not think Congress could be convinced, "Though one rose from the dead" to convince it.

The law was also invalid in that it levied a tax upon the salaries of one hundred and one Judges of the United States, many of whom received small salaries. If the provisions could be set aside by the arbitrary act of Congress, where, he asked, would this power end? It was but the stepping stone to other and greater acts that would eventually open the way for a war between the rich and the poor. Such a power assumed by Congresses and permitted to go unchallenged, would mark the hour when the decadence of the nation would commence. If the limit of the exemption could be fixed at $4,000, future Congresses might fix it at $16,000 or $20,000, thus compelling one class alone to pay the tax. Or, the limit might be fixed at an amount as a board of walking delegates might determine to be necessary.

In conclusion, Justice Field announced his opinion that the whole law of 1894 should be declared to be null and void.

Justice White prefaced his dissenting opinion with the statement that the custom of rendering long dissents in a Court of last resort was more honored in the breach than in the observance. Their only effect was to weaken the efficiency of the opinion of the Court. Justice White said he should not speak to-day, but for the fact that the Court had overruled and set aside established precedents and the settled and uniform doctrine of the Supreme Court down to the present time. He regretted that at this late day this Court should thus overthrow and nullify an act of Congress supported and affirmed by all text writers and by every decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. When the fathers constructed our form of government, they gave it, not limited, but unlimited power to levy taxes, with but one exception—that of taxing exports. The assertion that the constitutional power of Congress was limited, was, he thought, the fundamental error in the reasoning of the majority of this Court. The great question before the Court was, is the income tax a direct tax? That question was practically decided a hundred years ago, and he did not deem it necessary to enter into an elaborate review of the cases that had been decided.

In briefly reviewing the cases presented to the Court he observed that the arguments made and the citations used in this case were the same as those brought out in the Hyton case, and now this Court was asked to again take up the question adjudicated by a unanimous Court a hundred years ago.

Justice Harlan was of the opinion that a tax on gains, profits and income derived from rent of lands was not a direct tax; that under numerous decisions of this Court the income derived from municipal bonds was not the subject of specific taxation in any form by the United States. In other matters he was in accord with Justice White.

At 3:35 the Court concluded the reading of opinions. Upon the question of the constitutionality of the taxation of incomes from State and municipal bonds the Court was unanimous in the negative.

Upon the question of taxation of rents the Court stood as follows: Affirmative—Justices Harlan and White. Against the law—Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brewer, Brown and Shiras.

Upon the general question of the constitutionality of the law the Court is said to be divided as follows: For the law—Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown, and White. Against the law—Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray and Shiras.

The President was informed of the income tax decision shortly after it was rendered by the Supreme Court, and at 1.30 summoned Secretary Carlisle to the Executive Mansion and the two discussed the matter for some time. Other members of the Cabinet dropped in later, among them the Attorney-General.

The decision was a disappointment, but the Administration will at once issue instructions to collectors of internal revenue to conform to the emasculated law.

Secretary Carlisle followed his well-defined custom not to discuss the matter for publication.

Attorney General Olney said the Government would not ask for a rehearing, but would accept the decision as rendered. He was not surprised at that portion of it excepting municipal and State bonds from taxation, but expressed the hope that the question of rents might be brought before the Court in some other shape when he entertained the strong belief that the present attitude of the Court would be revised.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Men and women to make big money with the Practical Plating Dynamo. Is the electrical machine used in the great plating factories. $65.00 to $85.00 a week made easy. Plates everything. No experience; big profits. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. april 9 6t

Miss L. A. Willis, Principal Baltimore Cooking School, has compiled a new Pastry Cook Book, which is being distributed to the patrons of the well-known Horsford Bread Preparation. The reputation of the author renders the book of especial value. Mail one wrapper from a package of Horsford Bread Preparation to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. A copy will be sent free. mar 29 8t fri

A chance to make money.—I made $534.00 the last six weeks selling Dish Washers, and was sick part of the time. I don't see why others do not go into the Dish Washer Business. No canvassing. Sold all my Washers at home. Perfect satisfaction. Every one sold sells another. Every family wants one. I will make $3,000 this year easy. I can wash and dry our dishes in two minutes. Any one can make $5 to $12 a day. For circulars write to Iron City Dish Washer Co., S. Highland avenue, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. mch 19 8m

I am selling one fourth of a pound of Smoking Tobacco for 5 cents. Sugar, Coffee, Snuff, Crackers and Cakes sold at lowest prices. Best quality Flour, Molasses and Syrup always on hand. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail Grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 8 South Water street. mr 17 tf

Portrait work.—Fine Photographs $1 per dozen. Get my prices on copying, enlarging and viewing before placing your order. Mail orders for copying and enlarging receive prompt attention. A trial order solicited. First-class work guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Extra fine photographs a specialty. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deals in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer to quality, Portner's Beer for everybody. That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 409 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. s21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Wrapping Paper. If you wish to buy old newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, or placing under carpets, almost at your own price, call at the STAR Office. Sept 23 tf

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Penetrating Liquid.

No Trouble to apply—Does the work. There is none other "just as good. Ask for Corneaus—take no other. Made only by
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Hoop Iron.

200 bundles HOOP IRON.
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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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THE
WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO
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Will Pay You 4 Per Cent. Interest, and You can Draw Your Money When Needed.

Be sure and save something every month. If you are afraid of banks, or have valuable papers or Jewels, rent a Safety Deposit Box in our fire and burglar-proof safe.

We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child wishing to deposit.

Loans made on any good security at minimum rates.

We Have Near 4,000 Depositors.

"Ready money is a remedy for many ills."
"Little and often fills the purse."
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Loans Made at Minimun Rates On Approved Security.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

Collections handled with promptness, accuracy and economy.

	March 5 1893.	March 5 1894.	March 5 1895.
Surplus and net profits,	$10,288	$26,298	$38,210
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	4,765	3,613	None
Banking House, &c.,	15,621	15,600	14,600
Deposits,	185,340	556,210	611,061
Loans,	278,980	479,349	490,590

Dividends paid from March 5th, 1893, to March 5th, 1894—3 per cent.
Dividends paid from March 5th, 1894, to March 5th, 1895—6 per cent.

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march 29 tf

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NEW GOODS

Are arriving daily in every department.

Specialties for Easter.

We shall at all times endeavor to give our customers and the public in general, the very best for the least money. Call and see us.

Yours for Bargains,

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Car fare paid on all purchases of $2.00 and over.
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Eligibly Situated Property for Sale at Auction.

On Monday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., we will sell at public Auction at the Court House door in this city, the following mentioned and described real estate, situated on the North side of Princess street 40 ft. Westwardly from Front street, the same being a brick building containing 8 rooms, now used as offices and Telephone Exchange. Size of lot 47x66 ft.

Brick building situated upon the S. E. intersection of Princess and North Water streets, containing two stores on Water street, and one on Princess street, with 4 offices on second floor. Size of lot 49x72 ft.

Terms: One-fifth cash, balance upon a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years with interest at 6 per cent., said interest payable semi-annually. Buildings insured and policies transferred. Deferred payments to be secured by Mortgage, to be paid for by the purchaser, as well as fees and registration of the same.

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Wilmington, N. C., April 7, 1895. till 15th

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SALE AT THE GREAT SHOE HOUSE
—OF—
A. Shrier,
108 Market Street.

This sale will continue only a few days longer.

High Grade Shoes
—AT A—
Great Sacrifice.

The entire stock must be sold as I am going out of the Shoe business.

THE FINEST LINE OF
LADIES' OXFORD TIES
in the city.

Sailer, Lewin & Co.'s Hand-made Blucher Oxford, former price $[illegible], now $2.50.
Sailer, Lewin & Co.'s Hand-made Oxford Ties, patent Tip, former price $3.25, now $2.30.
Sailer, Lewin & Co.'s Hand-made Oxford Ties, common sense Opera Toe or patent Tip, former price $2.50, now $1 75.
Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties, tan or black, former price $1.25, now 88c.
Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties, common sense Opera Toe or Patent Tip, former price $1.25, now 83c.
Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties, patent Tip, former price $1.00, now 66c.
Ladies' Oxford Ties, patent Tip, former price 75c, now 55c.
Opera Slippers 45c.
Ladies' Dongola Strap Sandals, former price $1, now 66c.
Ladies' Patent Vamp Strap Sandals, former price $1, now 75c.
Ladies' Dongola Strap Sandals with Buckles, former price $1.25, now $1.00.
Ladies' Pat Vamp Strap Sandals, with Buckles, former price $1.75, now $1.20.
Ladies' Tan Strap Sandals, former price $1.25, now 83c.
Ladies' Pat Vamp Sandals, Imitation Tip, former price $1.75, now $1.30.

An Immense Line of Ladies' Shoes in All Styles.

Ladies' Hand-made Dongola Button Shoes in Opera Toe and common sense or Patent Tip, former price $3, now $2.20.
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Ladies' Dongola Button Shoe, Opera Toe and common sense patent Tip, former price $2.00, now $1.37.
Ladies' Dongola Button Shoe, Opera Toe and common sense or patent Tip, former price $1.50, now $1.15.

The Latest Styles in Misses' and Children's Slippers.

Misses' Patent Vamp Strap Sandals, former price $1.25, now 93c, sizes 11½ to 2, same sizes 8½ to 11, 85c; same 5 to 8, 75c.
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Misses' Oxford Ties, Patent Tip Spring Heel, former price $1.25, now 75c.
Misses' Button Shoes, Patent Tip Spring Heel, former price $2.00, now $1.37.
Misses' Button Shoes, Patent Tip, Spring Heel, former price $1.50, now $1.10.
Misses' Button Shoes, Patent Tip, Spring Heel, former price $1.25, now 83c.
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A Large Line of Men's Shoes.

Men's Hand-sewed French Calf and vici Kid Shoes, Lace or Congress, former price $5, now $3.60.
Men's hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, all styles toes, former price $4.00, now $2.75.
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Men's Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, all style toes, former price $3.00, now $2.25.
Men's Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, former price $2.50, now $1.75.
Men's Satin Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, former price $2.25, now $1.63.
Men's 1.50 Shoes, now 1.15.
Men's 1.25 Shoes, now 93c.
Men's Tan Lace Shoes, former price 2.00, now 1.50.
Remember this sale is limited to a few days only.

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Don't judge of the quality by the prices. Come closer and examine the quality.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

40-inch Scotch Tweed Mixtres with pinhead check effect. Stylish and dressy Spring suitings for travelling wear in tan, brown, blue, &c., 50 cents yard.

French Novelties in two tied changeable effects, in green, brown and variety of shades, 37½ cents.

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How do we [illegible] selling such immense quantities of Black Goods? Simply, we suppose, because our assortment is about the most complete in town, and our prices are about the lowest.

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40-inch Royatine, the newest [illegible] out, 1.25 yd.

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What do you think of an exquisite Surah Serge, beautiful handle with silver ornament, at $1.50?

Or a Dresden handle, Surah Serge cover, Paragon ribbed, at $1.00?

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We have them at every price.

You must see them to apreciate the value.

Come in and see those new Wash Silks just arrived 37½c per yrd.

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Sweet Orchids—an original and very sweet tropical odor—a universal favorite; 50c. oz.

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Savon a La Fraise, Strawberry Soap, prepared from fresh strawberry juice, 25c cake,

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Hardware
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Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices,

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jan 1 tf

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